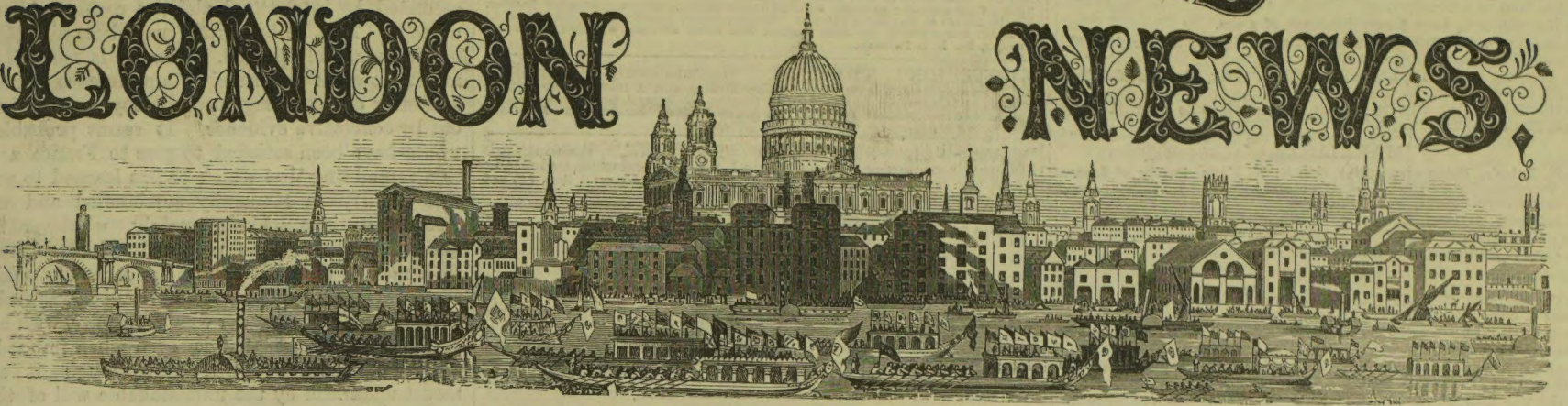


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1813.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6½D.



THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND: THE EMPEROR AT DOVER.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Thornton-le-Street, Countess Cathcart, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 36, Wilton-crescent, the Countess of Cottenham, of a son and heir.

On the 10th inst., at Puckmarie, in the Central Provinces of India, Lady Ida Low, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., Lady Henry Somerset, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at No. 3, Palace Gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Hugh Ross, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 1, Clarendon Villas, Putney, the wife of Robert Walrod, of a daughter.

On the 13th ult., at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Dr. E. Hunt Condon, 21st Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Rev. R. N. Kane, Rector of Lower Sapey, Worcestershire, to Mary Evans, elder daughter of T. R. Hill, Esq., M.P., St. Catherine's Hill, Worcester.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Edward G. B., son of the Rev. R. Watts, M.A., Rector of Nailstone, to Susan, daughter of the late Rev. T. A. Echallaz, M.A., Vicar of Lullington and Rural Dean.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Manby Hall, Georgiana Pelham Clinton, second daughter of Henry, fourth Duke of Newcastle.

On the 11th inst., at Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, in her 68th year.

On the 17th inst., at Kirby Hall, York, Sir Harry Stephen Meysey-Thompson, Bart., in his 65th year.

On the 18th inst., at 22, Chepstow-villas, Bayswater (the residence of her son, Francis L. Davis, Esq.), Mrs. Catherine Davis.

On the 18th inst., William Clowes Nash, the beloved eldest surviving son of Daniel Nash, of 4, York-gate, Regent's Park, aged 23.

On the 16th inst., at Paris, Bessy Frances, the dearly-beloved wife of Colonel R. Stanley (L.H.M.I.A.), in the 23rd year of her age.

On the 1st inst., at Wheatfields, Powick, after a few days' illness from bronchitis, the Rev. W. E. Wall, M.A., deeply lamented by his family and friends.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.

SUNDAY, MAY 24.		WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.	
Whit Sunday.		Ember Week.	
Queen Victoria born, 1819.		The Duke of Cumberland, ex-King of Hanover, born, 1819.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dean Church;		Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2.	
3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7, the Bishop of Carlisle.		Royal Horticultural Society: fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. W. Fremantle, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.		Geological Society, 3 p.m.	
St. James's, noon, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner.		Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael on Vernese Typography).	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. J. Brown Pearson.		British Archaeological Association, 8.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's.		Royal Dramatic College: Adelphi Theatre, anniversary, 1 p.m.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger.		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law).	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.		THURSDAY, MAY 28.	
MONDAY, MAY 25.		Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2.	
Whit Monday. Bank holiday.		Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, anniversary (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair), 1 p.m.	
Princess Helena born, 1846.		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. N. Storey Maskelyne on Crystals).	
Royal Botanic Society, American Exhibition, 2 p.m.		German Hospital, annual festival, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).	
Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law).	
Royal Albert Hall, Grand Ballad Concert, 3.30 p.m.		Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.	
Institution of Surveyors, anniversary.		Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 (conversazione at the Suffolk-street Gallery).	
TUESDAY, MAY 26.		FRIDAY, MAY 29.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on the Theory of Musical Stringed Instruments).		Restoration of Charles II., 1667.	
Royal Botanic Society Exhibition, 2.		Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2;	
United Kingdom Temperance and Provident Institution, anniversary, London Tavern, 2 p.m.		Professor Bentley's lecture, 4.	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on the Discovery of some Stone Implements in Egypt; Mr. Hyde Clarke, Prehistoric and Proto-historic Researches on the Origin of Culture in America).		Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).	
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.		Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Colville Browne on Farmsteads and Farmhouses).	
University College, 4 p.m. (Professor Corfield on Hygiene and Public Health).		Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (the Dean of Westminster on the Roman Catacombs, 9 p.m.).	
New Thames and Prince of Wales Yacht Clubs, cutter-matches.		Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Vice-Admiral Ryder on H.M.S. Victor Emmanuel as an Hospital Ship during the late Ashantee Campaign).	
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Furnaces, Stores, Lamps, &c.).		SATURDAY, MAY 30.	
		The Queen's birthday to be kept.	
		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Planetary System).	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	
		Newspaper Press Fund, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Somerset in the chair).	
		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
May	Inches.	°	°	0-100					
	13 30.320	50.1	42.5	77	9	58.9	120	0.05	NE. N.
	14 30.301	50.5	43.7	70	10	56.7	197	1.05	WSW. NN. E.
	15 30.156	47.3	36.5	67	6	53.5	234	0.00	WSW. NN. NNE.
	16 30.333	45.9	33.3	65	4	56.7	125	0.00	NE. NNE.
	17 30.264	47.6	34.2	63	3	58.7	185	0.00	NE. NNE.
	18 30.237	47.5	37.6	71	5	59.5	195	0.00	NE. NNE.
	19 30.220	47.6	40.1	73	7	57.3	192	0.00	NE. E.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected 30.218 30.326 30.019 30.356 30.310 30.254 30.239
Temperature of Air 50.7° 51.3° 48.3° 50.1° 49.7° 53.4°
Temperature of Evaporation 46.8° 46.7° 42.4° 44.0° 43.3° 47.7°
Direction of Wind NNE. NW. NNW. N. NNE. NE. N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 20	8 55	9 33	10 8	10 40	11 32	11 55
8 20	8 55	9 33	10 8	10 40	11 32	11 55

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
AGES AGO, A DAY IN TOWN, and HE'S COMING! by F. C. Burnant; Music by German Reed. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at 8 p.m. Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Twice on next (White) Monday, at Three and Eight.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

VANCE'S BANK HOLIDAY FESTIVAL, at the GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WHIT MONDAY. Two Performances only. At Two in the afternoon and Eight in the evening. The Great Vance in all his new characters, and old favourites, supported by his famous concert party, with additional stars N.B. To avoid disappointment, secure your seats at Austin's Ticket Office.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The new Picturesque Comedy, in three acts, MONT BLANC. Every Evening. Scenery by O'Connor and Morris. Act 1. Garden and Front Yard of Hotel at Chamouni. Act 2. On the Grande Mulets. Act 3. Market place at Chamouni.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS OF THE BELLS.
Mr. HENRY IRVING—This great Drama must positively be withdrawn Friday, May 29. THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE BELLS—Mathias, Mr. Henry Irving; at 7.30, THE LUMB BELLE; at 10.20, A REGULAR FIX—Mr. Clayton. Saturday Evening, May 30, Benefit of Miss Isabel Bateman. Monday, June 1, re-production of CHARLES I.; with Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Clayton, Miss Isabel Bateman, &c.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
Spiders and Ponds, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY; at 8.20, AN AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10.15, NORMANDY PIPPINS. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Mr. and Mrs. Billington and Miss Meyrick in the dramas of ROUGH AND READY and ON THE SPREE, Every Evening, for Twelve Nights only, supported by a full and efficient Company.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS, 1874.—THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES in their own Hall (not the Great Hall), on WHIT MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three, Tuesday Afternoon, at Three; Wednesday Afternoon, at Three; and each Evening, at Eight.

A brilliantly-attractive Programme will be presented at each Performance. St. James's Hall (entrance from Piccadilly only). Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30, and at Seven for the Evening Performance. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d. No fees.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS, ST. JAMES'S HALL (Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS HALL), entrance from Piccadilly only.
On WHIT MONDAY, at Three.
Tuesday Afternoon, at Three; Wednesday Afternoon, at Three; and each night at Eight also, the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give Special Performances of their NEW AND DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
Omnibuses run direct to the doors of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Hall from every Railway Station in London. Every West-End Omnibus will set passengers down at the Piccadilly entrance. No fees or extra charges whatsoever.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—WHIT MONDAY.—GRAND POPULAR SONG AND BALLAD CONCERT, with Hungarian Band and Tyrolean Singers, in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, at Three p.m. Visitors to the Exhibition will be entitled to a Reduction of One Shilling from the price of Concert Tickets, and will be admitted Free of Extra Charge to the Gallery.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES'S ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.—Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Miss Helen D'Alton, and Madame Louisa Sherrington, Madame Norman-Neruda, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Solos, piano-forte, Mr. Coenen. Conductors, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Sidney Naylor, and Mr. Barabary. Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Doors open at Seven, commence at Eight o'clock. Boxes, £3 3s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; 5000 Admissions at One Shilling. Tickets at Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s; the usual Agents'; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Notice.—A GRAND OPERA CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, at which the principal Artists of Her Majesty's Opera will take part, and likewise the magnificent Orchestra of that Establishment.—Full particulars will be duly announced.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI, for the last time this season, with JAEHL, on TUESDAY, JUNE 2.—Quartet, posth., in B flat; Trio in B flat, Schubert; Quartet, Haydn; 80's by Signori Papini and J. Jaell. Prof. ELA, Director.

MADAME ANNETTE ESSIOFF.—Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that he has made arrangements with Madame Annette Essioff to give TWO PIANO-FORTE RECITALS in ST. JAMES'S HALL, the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, MAY 27, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 84, New Bond-street; the usual Music Warehouses and Libraries; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—Fourth AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—The Annual Exhibition will be OPENED on MONDAY, SEPT. 7. Last Day for Receiving Pictures, Wednesday, Aug. 12. Intending Contributors may obtain Copies of the Regulations on application to the Local Secretary, Gallery of Arts, William Brown-street, Liverpool.
JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MR. DESANGES' GREAT PICTURE OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND THE BLACK WATCH FIGHTING IN THE FOREST OF ASHANTEE. Also, Large Collection of Ashantee Curiosities. WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET. Open from Ten till Four. Admission, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

The defeat and resignation of the Duc de Broglie's Cabinet are regarded by public opinion in France as heralding the near approach of the National Assembly to dissolution. The state of Parliamentary parties, the absence of any common ground upon which they may act together, the constitutional questions which are before them for settlement, and the course pursued by the head of the recent Ministry during his twelvemonth's possession of power, render it all but impracticable to carry on by means of the present Legislature the government of the country. There is no political leader able to command a working majority in Parliament; there is no party, or section of a party, having a clear predominance of votes over the rest in support of any line of policy which may be adopted by its chief; and, finally, there is no such accordance between the Assembly and the constituencies represented by it as might embolden a patriotic statesman in an attempt to reduce Parliamentary chaos to order. To use an expressive but vulgar phrase, government in France at the present moment is "all at sixes and sevens." The only fixed point, the sole nucleus of authority, is the Septennate of Marshal MacMahon. That he will maintain order during the interregnum and prevent the whole machinery of government from being swept away by insurrectionary violence no one doubts. But even he occupies an abnormal position. As the head of the Executive power, he is without authoritative guidance. The Legislative Assembly is too divided to adopt a policy; and as yet the Marshal has no constitutional right to appeal to the nation. Matters cannot remain thus for any great length of time; and the most acute political observers see no solution of the difficulty short of consulting the judgment of the people.

The Duc de Broglie may be, and probably is, a man of irreproachable motives. It may be conceded that from the time of his accession to office to the time when he felt compelled to surrender it he meant well for his country. It can hardly be denied that his intentions are seconded by intellectual abilities considerably above the average. That he has strong prejudices his official career has incontestably proved. That he is naturally despotic in his views, or that he gives a preference to unrestricted authority over well-regulated liberty, has not been borne out by conclusive evidence. It seems probable that he would have been satisfied to give to France a Constitution resembling that which he has learned to venerate in this country—a Monarchy surrounded and upheld by free institutions. Unfortunately, whatever may have been the end which he proposed to himself, he took but little note of the character of the means to which he resorted for attaining them. Republicanism was his bête noire. He recoiled from it, under whatever guise, with horror. He could not have accepted it, even when imbued with the most Conservative spirit, and though it should be thrust upon him by the unmistakable will of the nation. In regard to this matter, he is, and has been, a thorough doctrinaire. Government in conformity with certain propositions—government by formulas—government as the exposition of fixed ideas—appeared to be that at which he aimed. He thought it best for France, best for human interests in general. In regard to this he had no flexibility of will. He aspired to bless his country with it, whether she would or no. But in the means which he was ready to employ for carrying out his object he was less scrupulous. He does not seem to understand how to deal with human nature. Good as his will may be, he is too ready to enforce it by bad methods; and if he has sympathies which extend themselves beyond the range of his fixed ideas, they lean to Conservatism rather than to freedom, and are more apt to run into the methods of absolutism than into those of trust in the good instincts of the public.

His brief career of power has exhibited an almost uninterrupted succession of mistakes. He must have been well aware that in upsetting the Administration of M. Thiers he was acting in the teeth of the nation's deliberate predilection. The National Assembly, which he employed as his instrument, wanted that moral authority which might otherwise have consecrated his mission. Possibly his consciousness of this fact drove him into needless extremes for maintaining the supremacy he had won. He started in the wrong direction, and aimed to justify this mistake by hard running. His wholesale displacement of Liberal Prefects; his menacing attitude towards independent municipalities; the overtures of one of his colleagues with a view to debase the provincial press; his officious interference with occasional elections; his scandalous connivance at Legitimist intrigues; his preparatory efforts for the disfranchisement of three millions of voters; his avowed design of making municipal government the mere creature of central authority; and his project of so organising the Septennate as to adapt constitutional machinery to a Monarchical restoration, irritated public opinion, while it failed to conciliate and weld together into unity Parliamentary parties. He had more than once a superb opportunity for statesmanship, and he invariably missed it. His mind never comprehended the breadth of the necessity with which he had to deal. He walked the tight-rope of politics, placing his dependence upon his skilful management of the balancing-pole. Now he swayed hither, now thither, again and again recovering himself by setting one Parliamentary party against another. At length he has failed, and he leaves behind him no achievement upon which France can look with present satisfaction, with the single exception of the establishment of the Septennate.

It was in organising the Constitutional machinery over the movements of which President MacMahon was to preside for the next seven years, but which was intended to remain in case of his death or resignation during that interval, that the Duc de Broglie met his fall. And it is instructive to note that he met it on a point of form rather than of substance. True, the public opinion of France had breathed contempt upon his three constitutional bills, and had looked upon them as the legerdemain by which he intended to filch from the country the broad bases upon which its political institutions rest. But, accepting the National Assembly as the true fount of political authority in France, he took no heed of popular disapprobation. The reed upon which he leaned broke, however, with the pressure he put upon it, and fatally pierced the hand of his power. He insisted upon taking first into consideration his project of electoral law. The Legitimists objected to this arrangement, not because the measure would have been distasteful to them on its own account, but because they had fully persuaded themselves that, the measure being once passed, the others would have no chance of coming under consideration, and a dissolution would speedily follow. They proposed, therefore, to give priority to the bill which deals with municipal law, and they were joined in this by the Bonapartists, who look upon universal suffrage as a sacred Napoleonic institution. A majority of sixty-four, in a very full House, decided the point against the Prime Minister, whose resignation of office was immediately tendered to, and accepted by, President MacMahon. There, for the pre-

sent, we pause in our comment. What is to follow in the wake of the last Ministry it is difficult to conjecture. What the Duc de Broglie could not do, no other Conservative chief can hope to accomplish. It would be hazardous, however, to predict. A supreme governing body which holds its life in its own hands can hardly be expected to hasten the period of its dissolution. The crisis is full of perplexity. For ourselves, we can only watch with anxious curiosity, and see what comes of it.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave a banquet, on Thursday week, in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, in honour of the Emperor of Russia. Their Majesties, with the Princes and Princesses, had been in the park, as far as Virginia Water, that afternoon. The Emperor left Windsor on Friday morning. His Majesty came again on Sunday and took luncheon with the Queen. He has conferred the Russian order of St. Katherine upon their Royal Highnesses Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Beatrice. The Emperor, on Sunday, took leave of her Majesty, previous to his departure from England on Thursday last.

Her Majesty, on Saturday, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, presented medals to some of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the Ashantee war. Colonel Bateson and Colonel the Hon. W. Feilding dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine worship in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

Princess Christian visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Lieutenant-General and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out on Wednesday, and met the 1st Life Guards, under Colonel Bateson, on their march from Aldershot.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, left the castle shortly before eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, en route for the Highlands. Her Majesty travelled from Windsor over the customary route northwards, partaking of breakfast at Perth on Thursday morning, after which the journey was continued to Ballater, whence the Queen drove to Balmoral Castle.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, June 1.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh (Imperial Grand Duchess of Russia), were daily engaged, from the time of the Emperor's arrival, in accompanying his Majesty and the Grand Duke Alexis upon the visits and excursions described in another page. They entertained the Emperor at Marlborough House on Friday, and at Chiswick on Sunday; went with him to the Crystal Palace, to the City, to Aldershot, and to Woolwich; on Thursday they accompanied him to Gravesend, where he embarked. There was a state ball at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday night.

Princess Christian presided, on Tuesday, at a meeting of the council of the School of Art Needlework, held at Alford House. The school has received large orders from the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Prince Leopold has been confined to his room at his residence at Oxford for several days with an attack of sciatica, but is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery. Sir William Jenner has visited his Royal Highness, and Dr. Acland has been in constant attendance.

The Duke of Cambridge gave a banquet on Monday evening, at Gloucester House, to the Emperor of Russia, the Prince of Wales, and other Princes, and some distinguished officers.

Count de Paris has left Claridge's Hotel on his return to Paris.

The Prince Imperial went to the Princess's Theatre on Saturday last. The Prince was received by the Emperor of Russia on Sunday at Buckingham Palace. He had come from Chiswick to return the visit paid by his Imperial Majesty to the Empress Eugénie.

Prince Hohenlohe has taken Steephill Castle, Ventnor, for the season.

The Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia returned to the French Embassy, on Tuesday, from Paris.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait held their second afternoon reception at Lambeth Palace on Saturday last. The Archbishop gave his annual dinner to the Archbishops and Bishops, on Monday, at Lambeth Palace.

The Duchess of Sutherland, yesterday (Friday) week, gave a dance at Stafford House, St. James's. Among the company were the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Alexis, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Princess Louise, and the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duchess of Westminster gave a ball on Monday night, at Grosvenor House, at which the Prince of Wales and a large and distinguished company assembled.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Countess of Derby gave a banquet on Wednesday to the Emperor of Russia at the Foreign Office. The Countess of Derby had a reception.

Entertainments have been given by the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, the Earl and Countess of Ducie, the Earl and Countess of Meath, the Earl and Countess of Stair, Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarrett, Viscount and Viscountess Bridport, Count and Countess Gurovski de Wezele, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Castletown, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

The City of Bristol has resolved to adopt the Free Libraries Act, and a new library is to be erected, at a cost of £10,000.

According to a Parliamentary return on Monday the number of persons employed in the public offices last year was increased by 2432. The main source of the augmentation was the Post Office.

A return signed by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, has been issued, showing the training establishments of the militia regiments in the United Kingdom last year. The total number of effective militia reserve men in 1873 was 29,853.

THE CHURCH.

A friend has offered £1000 for the completion of the nave of St. Augustine's Church, Kilburn, on condition that £5000 more be given by Christmas next.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new Church of St. Paul, at Leamington, which had been completed in exactly a year, at a cost of nearly £8000, of which £1000 was given by Mr. F. Manning, brother of the Archbishop of Westminster, an old resident.

The Archdeacon of Barnstaple, one of the cathedral body at Exeter, held his visitation at Barnstaple on Monday, and in his charge earnestly counselled a reform of unquestionable abuses and scandals in the Church during the breathing-time given to her by the change of parties in political power.

Dr. W. West Jones was, on Sunday, consecrated Bishop of Capetown in Westminster Abbey. The prelates who took part in the ceremony were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Ely, Edinburgh, and New South Wales, with Bishop Piers Claughton, Archdeacon of London.

In protest and opposition to the encroachments of Ritualism, a deputation waited on the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on Monday, to present a memorial signed by upwards of 900 lay members of the Church within his Lordship's diocese. Among those who addressed the Bishop were Lord Ducie, Lord Bathurst, Mr. S. Bazley, Colonel Saville, and Mr. Paul.

An interesting ceremony took place, on Thursday morning, in the east of London, the occasion being the acknowledgment of the presentation by her Majesty of a clock with chiming arrangements and a peal of eleven bells to St. Mark's Church, Victoria Park, to mark her satisfaction with her visit last year to the East-End. At eleven o'clock Divine service was held in the church; and at the conclusion of the service luncheon was provided in the school-room, the chair being taken by Lord John Manners. During the day the bells played several airs.

The Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, and Chaplain to her Majesty's household troops and the brigade of Guards at Windsor, has been presented with a beautiful silver cup by the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the 2nd Life Guards.—The Rev. T. P. Wilson, Vicar of Haslingden, on his leaving for Pavenham, near Bedford, has been presented on behalf of the congregation with a purse of 72 gs., and on behalf of the Sunday scholars with a purse containing £30.

The company engaged upon the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament brought their twenty-third session to an end yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber. The revision was continued as far as Judges xx. 2. The Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, B.D., Fellow of St. Catherine's College Cambridge, has been elected a member.—The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Chamber for their fortieth session, and sat for seven hours. The company completed the second revision of the fifth and sixth chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel.

On Ascension Day the ancient custom of the "well-dressing" took place, as usual, at Tissington, Derbyshire. From time immemorial, at this picturesque village, amidst the limestone hills of Derbyshire, so beautiful at this spring season, it has been customary, on Holy Thursday, to deck the wells with flowers. At the morning service the Psalms for the day and the Epistle and Gospel are omitted. A surpliced procession then moves out of church to the five wells of the village, at each of which a hymn is sung. At the first three a psalm is read, and the Epistle and Gospel at the other two. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Bryans, Vicar of Tarvin, Cheshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examiners for the Marquis of Lothian's prize at Oxford have adjudged it to Mr. Arthur Lionel Smith, exhibitioner of Balliol College, and desire to make honourable mention of the essays sent in by H. W. Roscoe, of Corpus Christi College, and Mr. W. Sichel, of Balliol College.

The gold medal given annually by the Earl of Powis, Lord High Steward of Cambridge University, for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse has been adjudged to H. Wace, St. John's College; and the Porson Prize, for the best translation into Greek verse of a selected passage from the works of any standard English poet, has also been adjudged to H. Wace, who was the successful competitor last year. Sir Samuel Baker delivered the Rede lecture on Tuesday, his subject being "Slavery, and the Suppression of the Slave Trade."

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent general examinations for women in the University of London:—Honours Division: Alice Gardner, private study; Ellen Martha Watson, private study. First Division: Fanny Harrison, Bedford College; Emily Jane Heming, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Kate Augusta King, private study; Ada Leech, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Mary Elizabeth Smith, private study; Kate Benedicta Trotter, private study; Marian Elizabeth Verrall, Ladies' College, Cheltenham. Second Division: Sophia Mildred Du Pré and Annie Margaret Gibbs, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

The University Senate at Dublin has debated on Mr. Monck's motion, whether there should be one governing body or two, rejecting the proposal by 74 to 16. On Wednesday there was a long debate on a motion by Dr. Reichel, respecting the mode of voting in the governing body. He proposed to alter the words "Senate at large" to "those members of the Senate who have not voted as fellows or professors," the object being to prevent members of the Senate voting twice. The proposition was carried by 29 placets against 11 non-placets.

The Scottish Bishops have conferred the Pantonian Professorship of Theology at Trinity College, Glenalmond, on the Rev. John Dowden, M.A.

The examination for the Cheltenham College scholarships was held last week with the following results:—Two senior scholarships of £50: A. H. Collins, classical; H. M. Lawson, mathematical. Two senior scholarships of £20: G. Harrison, classical; E. Agar, mathematical. Six junior scholarships of £40: E. E. H. Brydges, C. N. E. Eliot, R. H. Brereton, classical; F. M. Young, G. P. Rudd, J. M. Walter, mathematical. Two junior scholarships of £20: A. J. H. Luard, classical; H. C. Barnard, mathematical.

A higher grade school for girls was inaugurated at Cambridge on Monday. Archdeacon Emery, Professor Westcott, and other gentlemen were present at the ceremony. A similar school for boys has been in existence for some time, and has proved successful.

A handsome testimonial has been presented to Mr. Frederick Barlow on his retirement from the command of the 1st Cambridge and 17th Essex Rifle Volunteers. Major Barlow has been fourteen years' service as a volunteer, being one of the first of the original corps.

"FIGHTING IN THE ASHANTEE FOREST."

The picture by Mr. Louis Desanges, which bears this title, is now being exhibited at Willis's Rooms. It has been painted, as we explained last week, for the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. They felt it due to the occasion, with the great public interest shown, in every way, in the recent campaign on the Gold Coast, that the materials for its illustration, furnished by their Special Artist's sketches, should be applied to produce a considerable work of art. Mr. Desanges has, in designing this work, had the advantage of Mr. Melton Prior's assistance, referring to the original sketches taken by Mr. Prior on the spot, and consulting him upon actual matters of detail.

The painting is of large size, 14 ft. by 10 ft., and is characterised by a bold and effective style. The action represented is that of Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by several officers of his staff and others, in regimental command or upon special service, directing the "Black Watch," or 42nd Royal Highlanders, in their conflict with an unseen host of Ashantees, who lurk in the surrounding bush. The soldiers, in the background, are mostly kneeling to take aim with their breech-loading rifles, or to evade the shower of slugs with which they are assailed. One has fallen wounded, and two native hammock-bearers are creeping forward to lift and carry him to the rear. In the foreground, over which the fight is supposed to have raged a few minutes before, lie the dead bodies of two Ashantee warriors, stark and grim, with musket, sword, and powder-pouch scattered among the fern. A fetish apparatus of crossed sticks and a fetish placard affixed on the trunk of a tree bear witness to the futility of their heathen superstitions, in which they had trusted to repel the advancing British troops.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, clad like the rest in the simple grey tunic and white sun-helmet, stands with notebook in hand, giving an order to Colonel Greaves, Chief of the Staff. An aide-de-camp, Captain the Hon. H. L. Wood, is posted close behind, with a favourite dog, Lord Gifford, sitting to rest after a long scouting walk through the forest, takes a cup of water from the hands of his black servant. Colonel Sir John M'Leod, Major Scott, and Major Farquharson, all of the 42nd, are introduced in this picture; also the lamented Major Baird, of the same regiment, borne to the rear wounded. With his pencil and sketchbook, in the diligent pursuit of his vocation, Mr. Melton Prior, Special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, is seen hovering on the skirts of the battle. All these are good portraits of the men, who sat to Mr. Desanges on purpose.

A startling incident may be perceived to happen among the trees in the background. One of the Ashantees, who had climbed on a tree, and had been left up there when his comrades were driven off this ground, was just now detected firing from above at one of our officers. A shot has brought him tumbling headforemost down: strange fruit of the wild African forest!

The picture is one for our readers to go and see; they will appreciate its epic truth, as expressing the very spirit, the motives, and sensations that characterised the most exciting actions and experiences of the late campaign. It is not, like the Engravings we publish from week to week, exactly copying the sketches we received, an attempt to present, with minute accuracy, the precise figures assembled at a certain moment, at some particular spot, or to report their individual gestures. The design has rather been that of a more artistic conception, fusing into one whole the several incidents and detached features of a connected series of actions, extending probably through four or five days of marching and fighting, from the battle-field of Amoafu to the captured city of Coomassie.

Nearly a hundred of Mr. Prior's original sketches, which have been engraved for this Journal, are open to inspection with the large painting. The collection also of Ashantee utensils, weapons, ornaments, articles of dress, and other curious objects, enumerated in our last, will be found well worth examining at Willis's Rooms.

The Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, M.P., son of the late Earl of Hardwicke, has been appointed one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cambridge.

A railway accident is reported from Merthyr Tydvil, by which more than forty persons have been injured. The disaster was occasioned by a number of mineral-waggons becoming detached from their engine, and running back on an incline till they came into sharp collision with a passenger-train.

The United Presbyterian Synod, at their meeting, held on Thursday week, in Edinburgh, unanimously agreed to memorialise the Government to disestablish and disendow the Churches of England and Scotland, and to petition against all legislative proposals in reference to patronage in the Church of Scotland, except as a part of a final measure for the disestablishment and disendowment of that Church.

The number of emigrants (natives of Ireland) who left that country during the first four months of the present year was 22,429, of whom 13,332 were males and 9097 were females. The total number of emigrants in the corresponding period of 1873 was 31,992. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1, 1851 (the date at which the collection of the returns commenced) to April 30, 1874, was 2,275,174 persons.

In consequence of the indisposition of Dr. Kenealy, the inquiry ordered by the Benchers of Gray's Inn respecting the conduct of the learned counsel while acting as the leading advocate for the Tichborne claimant has been postponed to July 18.—By the preamble of the Tichborne and Doughty Estates Bill, which has been read the first time in the House of Lords, it appears that the expenses of the litigation occasioned by "the Claimant's" proceedings, and payable by the present Baronet, or, in the event of his death during minority, by the family out of the estates, have amounted already to nearly £92,000. These are exclusive of the expenses of the prosecution for perjury, which have to be borne by the country. A Treasury return indicates the probable cost to the country of the trial. The expenditure up to April 11 was £49,815; and outstanding liabilities on account of witnesses, agency, and printing, are estimated at £5500: making a total of £55,315.

Mr. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Dixon, M.P., on behalf of the National Amalgamated Agricultural Labourers' Union and the Lincoln and Adjacent Counties Labour League, attended a meeting of the central committee of the Lincolnshire Farmers' Association, on Wednesday, at which, after considerable discussion, it was resolved that the labourers' strike and the farmers' lock-out in the county of Lincoln should be withdrawn simultaneously on Saturday (to-day), in order that arrangements may be made for the resumption of work on Monday.—The great Durham colliers' strike is at an end; and at the annual conference of the Miners' Association, held at Newcastle last week (Mr. Macdonald, M.P., in the chair), it was recommended that the men should everywhere agree to a reduction of 10 per cent where the advance had not exceeded 60 per cent. In South Wales the colliery owners have, after protracted discussion, resolved on giving notice of a reduction of 10 per cent, and the colliers have accepted the masters' terms.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The visit of his Imperial Majesty Alexander II., Czar of the Russian empire, and father of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, has been an occasion of general public congratulation in this country. Several of the conspicuous incidents which took place on his arrival and during his stay among us are made subjects of our Illustrations in the present issue, beginning with those of the arrival on Wednesday week.

It had been arranged that the landing should take place at Gravesend, where the Duchess of Edinburgh, his beloved daughter, landed two months ago with her newly-married husband. The Czar had on the night before (Tuesday night) gone on board his splendid yacht, the *Derjava*, in the Dutch

port of Flushing. By this vessel, had there been no unforeseen accident, his Imperial Majesty would have reached Gravesend on the Wednesday forenoon. The usual preparations were made at Gravesend to receive a traveller of the highest rank. The Terrace Pier was decorated with scarlet cloth, flags, and artificial flowers. The ships and small vessels in the river, H.M.S. *Triumph*, the Russian corvette *Vitiaz*, an Admiralty yacht, and the Faraday telegraph-ship were dressed with all their colours. At the railway station, too, on the platform where the Czar was to enter the train for Windsor, there was a beautiful array of flowers and other ornaments. The Russian Ambassador, Count Brunnow, with the chamberlain, secretaries, and other members of the embassy, was at Gravesend that morning, to meet his Imperial master. His Royal High-

ness Prince Arthur, with other officers of the 7th Hussars, came from Maidstone, arriving at eleven o'clock. The Mayor and corporation of Gravesend, half an hour before, met in the Townhall to go to the landing pier; but a telegram from the Admiralty was then put into the Mayor's hands, informing him of a disappointment. The Czar was not coming to Gravesend. The Imperial yacht had run upon a mud-bank in the mouth of the Scheldt, near Flushing, and had stuck there all night. It would be needful to save time by making for Dover instead of entering the Thames. When this was understood there was no time lost in making the best of it. A telegram was sent to London by the Mayor, Mr. Lake, to warn their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. Prince Arthur, with the Russian Ambassador, went on to



A STREET TEA-SELLER, MOSCOW.

Dover by a special train. Many of the holiday visitors to Gravesend went down to Thames Haven to see the Channel Fleet.

At Dover, meantime, the news of the Czar's unexpected approach was brought from Flushing at ten o'clock, by Captain Sir F. Arrow, in the Trinity Board yacht *Galatea*. The *Galatea* had gone over to Flushing the day before, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, to meet the Czar, and to accompany him to our shores.

The Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Dover from London, by a special train, about three o'clock. They were received by the Mayor, Mr. F. Pierce, and Captain Bruce, R.N., the Admiralty Superintendent. A Royal salute was fired from the Castle.

They waited, with Prince Arthur, at the Lord Warden Hotel, till half-past five, when the Russian Imperial yacht came in sight. The *Derjava* was accompanied by the *Livadia*, another steam-yacht of the Czar's, and by a Dutch steamer. These vessels were met off Dover by the *Galatea*, Trinity House yacht.

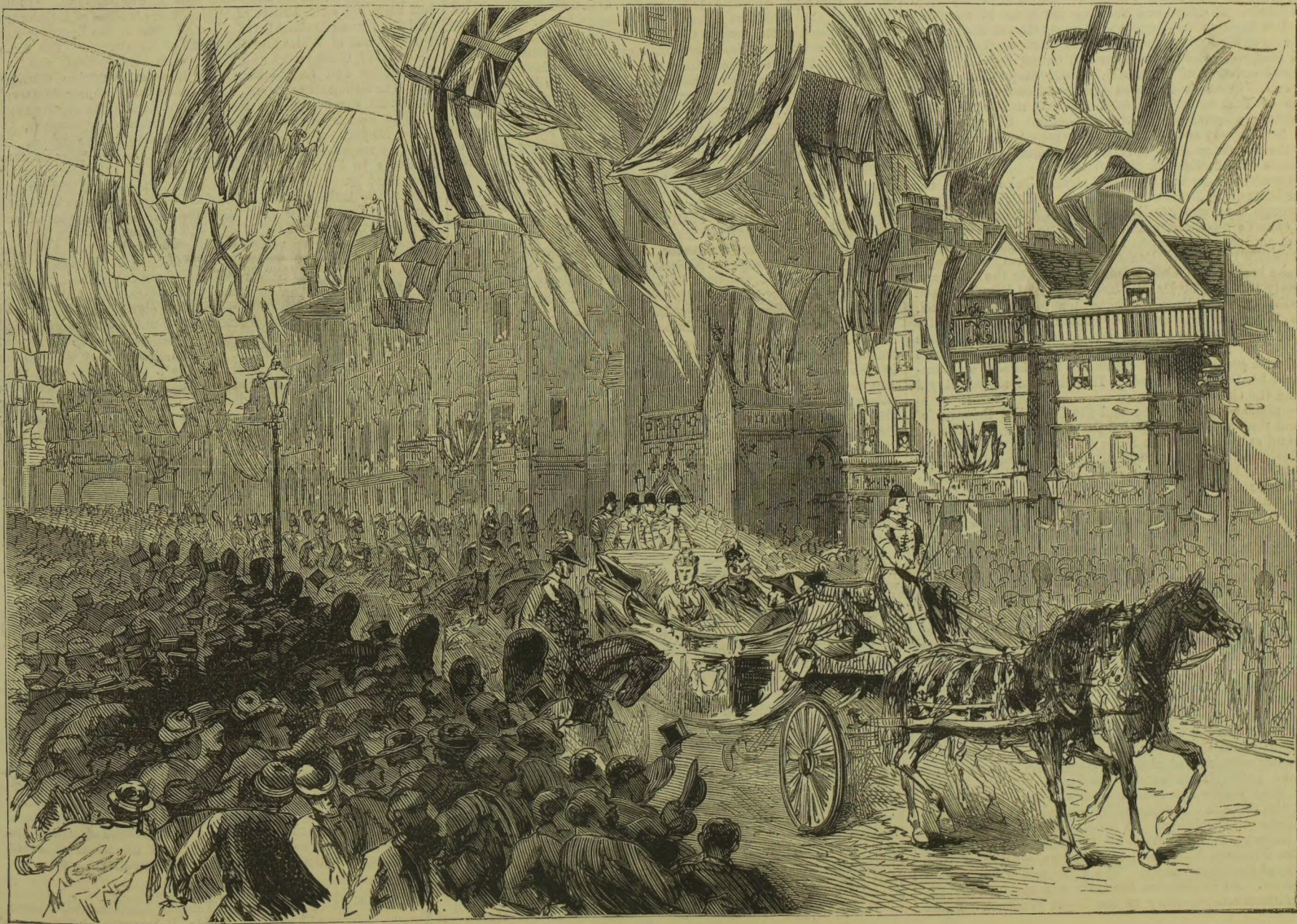
In the few hours since notice was given at Dover of the Czar's coming there, all that was needful had been done by the municipality, the officials of the Admiralty and port, the military authorities, and those of the South-Eastern Railway. General Sir Alfred Horsford, commander of the military district, who came in haste from Aldershot on purpose, had collected about 1500 troops. These were the 7th Fusiliers, under Colonel Waller; part of the 90th Regiment, under

Colonel Palmer; a detachment of Royal Engineers, and one of Royal Artillery, with the Kent Artillery Militia. They lined the Admiralty Pier, forming a guard of honour. The Mayor and Corporation of Dover, with their Recorder, Town Clerk, and other town officers in their robes, assembled at the Lord Warden. Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, in his official uniform, was there. The Russian Ambassador, Count Brunnow, and the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Lord A. Loftus, were ready to meet the Emperor. The Prince of Wales wore a General officer's uniform, with the ribbon and badges of three Russian orders; the Duke of Cambridge had the uniform of a Field Marshal. The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a purple dress, an Indian shawl, and a hat with white flowers and mauve trimmings.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE CITY.



THE PROCESSION AT CHARING-CROSS.



THE PROCESSION IN FLEET-STREET.

It was nearly half-past six before the Derjava came alongside the pier. She is a large vessel of 3000 tons, drawing 19 ft., but with sides high out of the water. She was built in Russia two years ago, and her engines are of Russian manufacture. Her fitting up is sumptuous, with fine wood carvings and rich antique hangings. It is said that she has cost £450,000. She was brought from Cronstadt to Flushing, the week before last, on purpose to convey the Czar across the Channel. On her port or left-hand side, as she approached the pier, was the Galatea; on her starboard side was the Dutch steamer; the Livadia brought up the rear.

The Czar and one of his younger sons, the Grand Duke Alexis, with the Duke of Edinburgh, were on the paddle-box of the Derjava. His Imperial Majesty wore the green-and-gold uniform of a Russian General, with a high-plumed helmet, the plumes red and white. The Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Edinburgh wore their naval uniforms. The Duchess of Edinburgh, followed by the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, stepped on board the Imperial yacht. Her father, the Czar, at once clasped her in his arms and kissed her again and again. Her Imperial and Royal Highness was then greeted by his Ministers, Count Adlerberg and Count Schouvaloff, who kissed her hand. Among the other members of his suite were Admiral Popoff, General Solतिकoff, General Skolkoff, Prince Metschersky, and Prince Dolgorouky, wearing the green-and-silver uniforms of general Aides-de-Camp. Captain the Hon. G. A. Wellesley was in the suite of the Emperor. The Lord Lieutenant of Kent, the General in district command, and others were introduced to the Czar on the quarter-deck of his yacht. Lord Torrington, General Sir Francis Seymour, and Lord Charles Fitzroy were appointed to wait upon him.

Sending the Emperor's luggage ashore, and putting it in the railway train, occupied nearly an hour. His Majesty then disembarked, followed by the Princes, and, with his daughter on his arm, walked to the saloon carriage. A Royal salute was fired by the Castle batteries, the crowd cheered, and the regimental bands played the Russian National Anthem. At the door of the railway carriage stood the Mayor and Corporation officers of Dover. His Worship presented to the Czar an address of welcome. This was accepted by his Majesty without reading it; he bowed to the Mayor and thanked him.

The special train, conveying the Czar and their Imperial and Royal Highnesses, started from Dover at twenty minutes past seven. Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the South-Eastern Company, Mr. Shaw, general manager, and Mr. Cockburn, traffic manager, were in the train, which was driven by Mr. Alfred Watkin. As it passed Shorncliffe it was saluted by the troops under Lord A. Russell. It reached London Bridge at a quarter past nine, and went on to Waterloo junction. Here the engine was changed, and the officials of the South-Western Company—Messrs. Verrinder and Jacob— took charge of the train. The Duke of Cambridge, who stopped in London, took leave of the Royal party. The train arrived at Windsor at ten minutes past ten.

On the platform of the South-Western Railway station at Windsor were Prince Christian, the Marquis of Lorne, Count Gleichen, and the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse, with Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Gordon. The Mayor of Windsor, Mr. Jones, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, and members of the Corporation, presented an address to the Czar. The Coldstream Guards formed a guard of honour. An escort of the 1st Life Guards was ready to attend the Czar to the Castle. The land of that regiment played the Russian Anthem. The station was adorned with white and yellow drapery on the walls, a crimson carpet, and flowers.

The Emperor, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, entered the foremost of the Royal carriages in waiting. The Grand Duke Alexis, with Prince Arthur and the other Princes, followed him. They drove up Thames-street, High-street, and Park-street to the Long Walk, and so into the quadrangle of the Castle. Here the Russian National Anthem was again played by the band of the Coldstream Guards. A salute was fired by the guns in the Long Walk. Her Majesty the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, received the Czar and Grand Duke Alexis at the Queen's entrance of the Castle. Their Majesties and the Princes and Princesses ascended the grand staircase between two lines of Yeomen of the Guard. It was nearly midnight before dinner was served in the oak-room. The illustrious guest of her Majesty soon retired to his private rooms, which were in the Northern state apartments. Those of the Grand Duke Alexis were in Edward III.'s Tower.

Early next morning the Czar, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, drove through the grounds to Frogmore. His Majesty visited the Prince Consort's mausoleum, and saw the Royal gardens, with the steam-gardener in operation. After inspecting the Shaw Farm, formerly the Prince Consort's model farm, the Royal party drove back to the Castle and proceeded to the Deanery. His Majesty was met by Dr. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and Mrs. Wellesley. The Dean conducted him to Wolsey's Chapel, which is being restored and redecorated, in a most costly manner, by the Queen as a memorial chapel to the late Prince Consort. The magnificent sculptures and mosaics were inspected with great interest. After this his Majesty was conducted over St. George's Chapel. He also visited the Royal library and the cloisters.

In the afternoon the Queen and the Czar, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh, went to Virginia Water. In a second carriage were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke Alexis, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty and the Emperor drove down Castle-hill, through High-street, King's-road, and the Great Park, to the Flemish Farm, where they inspected a steam-plough. They went on through the park by way of the rhododendron drive to Virginia Water. Here they visited the ruins, the waterfall, Fort Belvidere, and the Fishing Temple, where tea was provided. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Marquis of Lorne joined the Queen and the Emperor, having ridden through the park on horseback. After a row on the lake in the picturesque old-fashioned state barge, sent with a crew from Gosport, the Royal and Imperial party returned to Windsor by way of Blacknest, through Sandpit-gate, near Cumberland Lodge, past George III.'s statue, and through the Long Walk to the castle, which they reached at half-past six. At eight o'clock a grand state banquet was given in St. George's Hall. Her Majesty and the Emperor and the members of the Royal family were present. A hundred and twenty guests, comprising several of her Majesty's Ministers, the late Ministers, and the principal nobility, were invited.

On Friday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Emperor and Grand Duke, having taken leave of the Queen, left Windsor for London. They were accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge. A special train on the Great Western Railway, in which were Sir D. Gooch, the chairman, and Messrs. Grierson, Keightley, and Higgins, officials of that line, conveyed the Royal party. The Czar and Princes wore their uniforms. At Paddington the train was received by the deputy chairman and secretary of the Great Western. There

was a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards. His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses went in open carriages to Buckingham Palace. The Czar, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Alexis were in the first carriage. In the second were the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge. With an escort of Horse Guards (Blue) they drove across Hyde Park and down Constitution-hill, reaching Buckingham Palace a few minutes before noon.

The Czar was received here by Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward; the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain; and other high officers of the Queen's household. The Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse, had met him at Paddington. There was a guard of the Scots Fusiliers in the courtyard, and the Yeomen of the Guard, under Lord Skelmersdale, in the hall. An hour after his arrival the Czar received all the foreign Ambassadors in the Bow Drawing-Room. The Cabinet Ministers of the present and late Governments were afterwards received by him, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. At four o'clock the Czar and his son, and the Duke of Edinburgh, in a close carriage and pair, with one mounted police officer in attendance, went out to pay a few private visits. They stayed above half an hour with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and saw the children. They next drove to Gloucester House, Park-lane, but the Duke of Cambridge was not at home. A visit was then paid to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, but they, too, were out. The Duke and Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary) were found at home at Kensington Palace. After this, the Emperor and Princes went to Claridge's Hotel, Bond-street, where the Comte de Paris was staying. The Czar had a ten minutes' conversation with his Royal Highness, the heir to the French House of Orleans. On his way from Kensington to Bond-street, the Czar saw the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, and the Ring and Rotten-row full of company. In the evening, his Majesty dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. He afterwards went with them to a ball given at Stafford House by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The Emperor on Saturday morning at eleven went to Chiselmhurst, with his son, to visit the widowed Empress Eugénie. He got back to London between twelve and one; then went to see the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. The Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and the Dean of Westminster, at those places respectively, met his Majesty. He lunched at Buckingham Palace; and started at five o'clock for the Crystal Palace, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and a numerous suite. They went in twelve open carriages by the high road, over Vauxhall Bridge, and through Stockwell and Clapham, with an escort of the 6th Dragoon Guards. His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses wore plain morning dress; the Princesses were in blue, the one dark blue, the other light. They were received at the Crystal Palace by Mr. T. Hughes, chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Wilkinson, general manager, and Major Flood Page, secretary.

A reception pavilion, with retiring-chambers, had been erected at the north nave entrance. Its entrance was hung with crimson curtains edged with bullion. Banks of roses were on each side of the doorway. The interior was of white muslin over light blue. Statues, vases, pictures, and a profuse and tasteful display of various flowers, with ferns in the vestibule, and suspended flower-baskets overhead, made these apartments very charming. Their furniture, too, was of the richest material and most elegant design. In the dining-saloon, which adjoins the Queen's corridor, was a superb service of gold plate made for the Emperor Francis II. of Austria, and the tables were set in splendid order.

The Emperor, Princesses, and Princes, arriving at six o'clock, were at once conducted up the nave to the Royal boxes prepared for them, upon the stage of the theatre in the central south transept, opposite the Handel orchestra. The floor beneath, the orchestra benches, and the galleries, were completely filled with company. The Russian Hymn was performed by the combined force of eleven military bands. His Majesty sat between the Princess of Wales, on his right hand, and his daughter, on the other side of him. The Russian and English flags, suspended from the galleries above, bore token of this occasion. There was a grand concert of choice music, which had begun at half-past four. The first part was over before the illustrious visitors came. The remaining part included "Home, sweet home," sung by Mdle. Titiens; "Oh, ruddier than the cherry," by Santley; a song by Madame Patey; and several well-known compositions of Handel, Mendelssohn, Rossini, and Meyerbeer, performed by 2500 London members of the Handel Festival Choir, with the powerful instrumental bands. The Emperor was greatly pleased, and had Mr. Manns, the conductor, introduced to him. His Majesty sent a message by telegraph to the Queen, saying how much he liked his welcome in London. He got an answer from her Majesty during the concert. He sent another telegram to the Empress, at St. Petersburg.

After the concert, the Emperor and their Imperial and Royal Highnesses stood a few minutes on the balcony overlooking the gardens, and saw the great fountains play. This is the scene represented in our Extra Supplement Large Engraving. His Majesty and party then dined in the state saloons, where tables were laid for a hundred guests. With the Emperor and Grand Duke, at the high table, were the two Princesses, the English and German Princes, the Earl of Bradford, and several of the Russian nobles. At nine o'clock in the evening they again came out on the balcony, and saw the display of fireworks, which was extremely brilliant. The great fountains were set playing in the light of 600 Roman candles. There was a "cascade of golden fire," and a concluding blaze of 1600 coloured rockets. The Emperor and party got back to London about half-past ten.

Their Sunday was passed in tolerable quiet. In the morning, with his son and daughter, the Emperor attended Divine worship at the Russian Embassy Chapel in Welbeck-street. At one o'clock, joined by the Duke of Edinburgh, they went, by the Great Western Railway, and in plain attire, to Windsor, and there lunched at the Castle, with the Queen and Princess Beatrice. On their return to London, they dined privately at Chiswick with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Czar's state visit to the city of London, on Monday, is the subject of two or three Illustrations. He went to Guildhall to receive an address and to partake of a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City. The Emperor was accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. His Majesty was attended by the officers of the Imperial household, and by Viscount Torrington, General Sir F. Seymour, Lord C. Fitzroy, and Captain the Hon. F. Wellesley—the officers specially appointed by the Queen to be in attendance upon him. The Earl of Bradford was also in attendance. Colonel Du Plat, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, and Captain the Hon. H. C. Glyn, R.N., were in attendance on the Grand Duke Alexis.

The procession from Buckingham Palace consisted of eleven

of the Queen's state carriages, with the Royal servants in their state livery. The first eight carriages were filled with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance; the Earl of Bradford and Count Adlerberg, with two ladies, were in the ninth. The Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian were in the tenth carriage. The last carriage was occupied by the Emperor, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. His Majesty wore a Russian General's uniform, with the blue ribbon of the Garter, and a row of small crosses and medals on his breast. The Princes wore their uniforms, as before, with the blue ribbon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, except Prince Christian, who had that of the Garter. The Princess of Wales had a dark blue silk dress, with velvet bodice, and light blue over it, and with a rose held by a diamond clasp on her right side. The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a fawn-coloured silk dress. They could be seen well in the streets; all the carriages but the first three were open. The escort was formed of the 2nd Life Guards. The Grenadier Guards furnished a guard of honour at the departure from Buckingham Palace, and at Guildhall when the procession arrived. The route was along the Mall, through the Horse Guards, by Charing-cross, along the Strand, through Temple Bar, down Fleet-street, up Ludgate-hill, along the south side of St. Paul's-churchyard, through Cannon-street, up Queen-street, crossing Cheapside, and up King-street, to Guildhall. The streets within the City, from Temple Bar to Guildhall, were lined with soldiers, the Guards and the 4th Infantry. The cross roads were kept by parties of the Horse Guards. We give illustrations of the scene at Charing-cross, in Fleet-street, and at the entrance to Guildhall. Standards with trophies were put up at Temple Bar; lines, with hanging flags, were stretched across Fleet-street. A handsome pavilion, chiefly of a gold colour, with baskets of flowers on Venetian masts, was at the door of Guildhall. The streets were everywhere thronged with applauding spectators.

It was a few minutes past one when the Emperor and their Imperial and Royal Highnesses reached Guildhall. They entered the vestibule, which was adorned with golden, black, and crimson hangings, plants, and flowers. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and City Officers, with several Aldermen and deputies of the Common Council, all in their robes, met their illustrious guests. They led the Emperor and Princes into the great hall, preceded by four trumpeters and the stewards with silver wands. There was a canopied dais with state chairs at one end of the hall, and tiers of red benches, filled with company, on the other three sides.

The Emperor, with the Princes and Princesses, ascended the raised place. His Majesty stood before the centre chair, while the Lord Mayor bowed and the Recorder read the address of welcome. This was handed to Count Adlerberg. The Emperor then unfolded a paper, from which he read in English the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor and Citizens of London,—I feel most grateful for your hospitable and cordial reception. On my own part, I can assure you that I have a firm reliance on your good feelings towards my beloved daughter, whose domestic happiness I have so much at heart. I trust that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the affectionate home she finds in your country will strengthen the friendly relations now established between Russia and Great Britain, to the mutual advantage of their prosperity and peace."

After handing this reply to the Lord Mayor, the Emperor had introduced to him Alderman Besley and Mr. E. Hart, the mover of the address and the chief of the managing committee. His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were then led to the Council-Room, where a sumptuous repast was spread on a horseshoe table. The buffet at the back was loaded with all the finest plate of the City companies, lighted up by wax candles. The Lord Mayor had the Czar on his right hand. The Lady Mayoress sat on the other side of her husband. On her left hand were the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Alexis. To the right of the Emperor were the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with their wives, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, the Russian, Austrian, German, and Turkish Ambassadors, and two or three of her Majesty's Ministers, one being Lord Derby, were among the chief guests.

The health of the Queen having been duly toasted, the Lord Mayor proposed that of the Emperor, to which his Majesty responded, thanking the city of London "for its great kindness to him." He gave the health of the Lord Mayor, who next gave, together, that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and all the Royal family. The Prince of Wales replied. The Imperial and Royal party then left Guildhall, and again set forth in the carriages, as before, to return to Buckingham Palace by Queen Victoria-street, the Thames Embankment, Whitehall, and St. James's Park. The general company at Guildhall, numbering 2500, had luncheon in other rooms there.

In the evening, between seven and eight, his Majesty and the Princes, but not the Princesses, dined with the Duke of Cambridge and some distinguished officers of the Army, at Gloucester House, Park Lane. At ten o'clock they went to the Royal Albert Hall, where there was a Grand Concert; they were here joined by the Princesses. A selection of Russian music was performed, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Before going to the City on Monday, the Emperor had received the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who gave him a Russian Bible.

There was a review of the troops at Aldershot on Tuesday. The Emperor and Princes and two Princesses went down there by railway, starting from Vauxhall station about ten o'clock. We shall give some Illustrations of the review in our next. The number of troops was 15,000, with forty-eight guns. His Majesty got back to London at six, and there was a state ball at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

Woolwich Arsenal and a great Artillery Review on Woolwich-common were the exhibitions for his Majesty's pleasure on Wednesday. These also must be reserved for the Illustrations now in hand. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, and the Duchess of Teck were at Woolwich, with their husbands, and saw all the military spectacle. In this review there were six batteries of Horse Artillery and ten of Field Artillery, comprising ninety-four guns. The Emperor and Royal party lunched at the Royal Artillery Barracks. After their return to London, they were entertained by the Earl and Countess of Derby with a grand dinner at the Foreign Office. Later in the evening, the Countess had a reception.

The departure of his Majesty from England finally took place on Thursday, embarking at Gravesend, about two in the afternoon, on board the Imperial Russian yacht. The Emperor was accompanied to Gravesend by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Duke of Cambridge. This and other proceedings connected with his memorable visit to our country will again occupy our attention next week.

The Portrait of Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is from a photograph by Mr. T. Bennett, of Malvern.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 21.

The Government of Moral Order has succumbed before an adverse vote of the Assembly, and its downfall has been received with a general feeling of satisfaction throughout France. A twelvemonth ago, when the Duc de Broglie assumed office under Marshal MacMahon, we were told that his paternal sway would speedily restore public confidence, stimulate commerce and industry, and crush for ever the hateful hydra of anarchy; instead of which his tortuous policy has been productive of general discontent. Instead of having established that "moral order" which he boastfully announced he intended to confer on France, he retires leaving behind him political anarchy. The brief debate, on Saturday last, which culminated in his resignation and that of his colleagues, was opened by M. Batbie, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, who called upon the Assembly to place the new electoral law on the order of the day—a proposition rejected by the Extreme Right, who, for obvious reasons, demanded that the municipal law should be the first of the new Constitutional measures discussed. The Prime Minister, in accordance with his previously-expressed intention, sided with the Committee of Thirty, and in a brief but singularly straightforward declaration formally imparted to the coming division the character of a vote of confidence. The Assembly, eager for the vote to be taken at once, divided, and, the Extreme Right and the Bonapartists allying themselves with the Left, the Government was defeated by a majority of sixty-four votes.

From that moment all was confusion at Versailles. The Cabinet met at the President's, and handed in their resignations to the Marshal, who accepted them, and sent for M. de Goulard—an Orleanist and Minister of the Interior last year, under M. Thiers—to form a new Ministry. After strenuous efforts a new Cabinet has been formed, the chief men in it being M. de Goulard and the Duc Decazes.

The present crisis has demonstrated more plainly than ever the necessity for dissolving the National Assembly. The three groups of the Left have come to an understanding on the point, and have resolved to direct all their efforts to accomplish so desirable a result. On the other hand, it is rumoured that the leader of the Extreme Right, M. de Belcastel, has had an interview with Marshal MacMahon and communicated to the President his intention of bringing forward a proposition for the re-establishment of the Monarchy. Should the Assembly reject this proposal, the Extreme Right are resolved, it is said, to vote with the Left for the dissolution.

The fall of the De Broglie Ministry has been attended by numerous resignations. The Under Secretaries of State for the Interior and Finances have retired with their patrons into private life. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, French Ambassador at London, has also resigned, and so have M. de Chaudordy, French Envoy at Berne, and M. Target, Consul-General at Amsterdam, the latter a Republican renegade, whose defection on May 24, 1873, contributed not a little to M. Thiers's overthrow. At Monday's sitting of the Assembly, when he mounted the tribune to announce that if he had been present on Saturday he should have voted for the Duc de Broglie, his voice was drowned by repeated shouts of "Back to the Hague!" which speedily compelled him to retire.

A considerable sensation has been caused in the Paris *grand monde* by the report of a quarrel between the Princesse de Metternich and Count Jean de Montebello, a former functionary of the Second Empire, but who since the famous 4th of September has entirely dissociated himself from the Bonapartist party. The Princess, meeting the Count at a ball, declined to salute him, giving as her reason that she did not salute those who betrayed their benefactors. On the following day the Count sent his seconds to the Prince de Metternich to demand a reparation by arms for the insult. The Prince at once consented to fight the Count, but declined to admit that he was responsible for what Madame de Metternich said at a ball, at which he was not even present. Considering himself entitled to select the weapons, he decided to choose the pistol, but was willing that M. de Montebello should fix the number of shots to be exchanged. M. de Montebello's seconds have refused to accept these conditions, and, as yet, it remains undecided whether the duel will be fought or not.

In addition to his political troubles, Marshal MacMahon is threatened with a domestic affliction. The Duchesse de Castries, the mother of the Duchesse de Magenta, is dangerously ill.

Death continues to thin the ranks of the National Assembly. Two members of the Right Centre have died this week—M. Perrot, deputy of the Oise, and Count de Brigade, deputy of the Nord.

Not a day passes by without the newspapers registering numerous suicides in Paris and the provinces. In former times the French were fond of reproaching Englishmen with an undue partiality for self-destruction, but nowadays the palm would certainly seem to belong to them. Among the suicides chronicled this week, one may mention that of M. Theodore Cassagne, a well-known painter of historical subjects, as well as that of M. Henri de Trassac de Biernes, the last descendant of a noble family illustrious under the reign of Louis XIII., who appears to have destroyed himself through abject want.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano returned on Sunday evening to Madrid. General Pavia has announced his resignation of the Captain-Generalship of that city. In a manifesto which it has issued to the nation the new Government declares that only in case of unjustifiable aggression will it use the means at its disposal for the maintenance of public order.

Conflicting though the reports respecting the fighting in Spain continue to be, it appears certain that Marshal Concha is moving forward in pursuit of the Carlists without encountering serious opposition. There has been a severe skirmish near Bilbao. The Carlist troops fortified the Archanda heights, and at first they forced the Republicans back; but, reinforcements arriving, the Carlists were repulsed with severe loss, including thirty prisoners. Of the Republican troops nearly one hundred were killed and wounded. The mail-coach from Bilbao was stopped on Tuesday, in Somorrostro, by Carlists. Some bands have made their appearance close to Castro Urdiales. There is a strong force of Carlists on the frontier of the province of Burgos. The northern army is advancing to relieve Vittoria. It is reported at Barcelona that Brigadier Despujols has lost 500 men at Cantavieja through a stratagem of the Carlists, who feigned a surrender. A Carlist council of war has been held at Durango and important resolutions adopted. One was to send fresh troops into Navarre, and the other to make further purchases of arms and guns in England.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the clause of the bill extending the tobacco monopoly to Sicily, and is engaged in discussing the final estimates of the Ministry of the Interior for 1874.

The King has signed a decree appointing Signor Visone Minister of the Royal household.

Signor Visconti-Venosta and Count Wimpffen have signed a consular convention between Italy and Austria.

A bust of Sir Barker Webb was unveiled last week at the Museum of Natural History, Florence, under the auspices of the botanical congress.

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam having completed its celebration of the King's twenty-fifth accession day, the Court migrated to the Hague, where another series of festivities began. The Royal entry, yesterday week, is stated to have been most stately and picturesque. Their Majesties were escorted by guards of honour, composed of young nobles and burghers. The procession included all the civil and military authorities, the trade guilds, and the civic guard. Every street was decorated, and illuminations were universal throughout the town. A banquet was given to the King on Tuesday evening by the municipality of the Hague at the watering-place of Scheveningen. The King and Queen, the Princes, the Ministers, and the diplomatic body were present. The Burgomaster proposed a toast to the house of Orange, and the King, in reply, drank "The Prosperity of the Capital." His Majesty then proposed "The Health of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar."

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has presented the King with a silver shield of very elaborate workmanship, and the Society of Dutch Artists has presented his Majesty with a collection of valuable paintings by the most celebrated modern Dutch artists.

On Thursday the King was to proceed to Rotterdam to take part in the festivities held there.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has started for Varzin, but it is expected that he will not stay longer than a fortnight, as his medical advisers wish him to proceed to the baths of Kissingen.

The Upper House of the Prussian Parliament adopted, yesterday week, the new ecclesiastical bills relating to the administration of vacant bishoprics, and supplementing the law upon the training and appointment of the clergy. These measures finally passed by 51 votes against 46 in the form in which they were adopted by the Lower House.

It is reported at Berlin that the public prosecutor has taken up the charges against the founders of the Northern Railway Company, brought before the public by Deputy Lasker.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Austrian Delegation of the Reichsrath the naval estimates were passed after animated discussion. One of the most keenly-disputed items was the vote for the proposed new ironclad, to be named after Admiral Tegethoff. The Austrian Delegation concluded the discussion of the extraordinary estimates on Tuesday. Altogether, a sum of 4,600,000 florins was agreed to, 1,400,000 florins being struck out. The only item which gave rise to much debate was one for continuing the construction of fortifications at Przemyśl. The Delegation, in accordance with the proposals of the committee, decided to strike out this item.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet adopted the loan bill, on Tuesday, by a large majority; and on Wednesday the Hungarian Delegation passed the ordinary Military Budget as proposed by the committee. An amendment for cutting it down by two and a half million florins was rejected.

All the rivers and rivulets in Istria have overflowed their banks and inundated large tracts of country. The railway traffic has been partly suspended.

TURKEY.

Aarify Bey has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, in lieu of Rashid Pasha.

About a hundred houses in the Galata suburb of Constantinople, principally inhabited by poor Jews, were destroyed by fire on Monday.

AMERICA.

The Senate, on Thursday week, by 25 votes to 19, passed the Finance Bill fixing the greenback limit of circulation at 382 millions. Summarising the provisions of the bill, the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says:—"Free banking is established, with a provision that as new bank-notes are issued greenbacks are to be withdrawn to one-fourth of the amount of the additional bank-note issue. This withdrawal is to continue till the outstanding greenbacks are reduced to 300 millions. After July 1, 1878, greenbacks may be exchanged for 4½ per cent fifteen-year bonds redeemable in gold."

Mr. Brooks, the Democrat claimant of the Governorship of Arkansas, has vacated the State House, and Mr. Baxter, his Republican rival, has been reinstated.

Mr. Moses, Governor of South Carolina, has been indicted and arrested on a charge of misappropriation of State funds.

Last Saturday morning a large reservoir, near Haydenville, Massachusetts, one hundred miles north-west of Boston, built for factory supply, broke, overflowed, and swept away portions of Haydenville, Leeds, Skinnerville, and Williamsburg, killing about 150 persons.

INDIA.

According to the weekly telegram from the Viceroy of India respecting the famine, more rain was much required. There was no indication of any general deficiency of food supply. No severe famine was felt, because relief had prevailed over famine, and no change for the worse had taken place in the condition of the people. In the worst parts of Tirhoot there had been a marked improvement in their apparent condition. Everywhere endeavours were being made to substitute piecework for daily payments. 2,190,000 persons received assistance from Government in the last week of April. No fresh deaths from starvation had been reported.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that reports to Saturday represent the recent sowings as withered in several districts. The country is impeding rain. The distress is increasing in Sarun. Sir R. Temple has purchased seed grain for prompt distribution. The Tirhoot reserve of 120 officers has been warned for relief service in Bengal when required.

According to the *Daily News* telegram, Sir Richard Temple has issued an imperative order that all relief-work wages shall be paid in grain instead of money. Many piecework labourers are earning 9d. daily. The grain equivalent is nine pounds—far exceeding the consumable ration, when the family is earning proportionately.

Up to the end of April the consumption of grain from the Government stores in the famine districts of Bengal had come below the estimate by as much as 50,000 tons.

A train arrived at Algiers on Monday from Oran, six hours behind time, the cause of the delay being that the rails were covered with a thick layer of grasshoppers.

One of the Polish exiles, M. Stefan Poles, announces, on the authority of Count Schouvaloff, that they are free to return home, without risk of having all their antecedents raked up against them. From this informal amnesty only two or three exceptions are made against those who have added to insurrection the crime of assassination.

The *Bombay Gazette* says that a sapphire valued at 10,000 rupees (£1000) has been found in Ceylon, which, it is stated, will be presented to the Duchess of Edinburgh.

News arrives from Tashkend, with the date of the 13th inst., that a conspiracy has been discovered in Khokand, in which Mohammed Amin, the son of the Khan, is implicated. Sixteen of the conspirators have been executed.

The English Government, a Berne telegram says, has officially thanked the Swiss Government for the services rendered during the recent Ashantee campaign by the Basle missionaries on the Gold Coast.

Mr. Magee, the British Consul who was publicly whipped by order of Colonel Gonzales, the Commandant of San José, has received £10,000 from the Guatemalan Government as compensation for the outrage.

A famine is apprehended in Morocco. The spring crops had failed all along the north, and a deficiency in the late rains will endanger the crops of the southern districts. Should this fear be realised, the Emperor will probably prohibit exportation of grain and so paralyse the foreign trade of the country.

Messrs. Forrest and Son, of Limehouse, are building, under the superintendence of the National Life-Boat Institution, nine self-righting life-boats for the Russian Life-Boat Society. The cost of two of these life-boats was subscribed by the English residents at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

According to a Melbourne telegram, the terms on which the cession of the Fiji Islands are offered to this country are that the King is to retain the Royal title and receive a pension of £3000 per annum, other chiefs receiving sums varying from £20 to £500. The British Government is, at the same time, to assume the financial liabilities of Fiji, and the ruling chief is to be recognised as the owner of the land.

MAY MEETINGS.

The annual festival in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms, the chair being taken by Mr. William Forsyth, M.P. The subscriptions amounted to £930.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Seamen's Christian Friend Society was held at the institution, near Well-street, London Docks. The report gave an encouraging account of the society's condition and work.

The sixty-fifth anniversary festival in aid of the Artists' Benevolent Fund was celebrated, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to £600, including a donation of one hundred guineas from her Majesty.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund took place, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, a large number of friends to this excellent institution assembling.

The annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York. The report stated that the total income of the year had been £71,623, and the expenditure £62,085, and that 632 additional curates had been wholly or in part supported by the society.

At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Band of Hope Union, of which Mr. S. Morley, M.P., is president, held, on Tuesday evening, in Exeter Hall, it was stated that the income for the past year amounted to £2682.

The fifty-eighth public anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held, on Tuesday evening, in the Weigh-House Chapel—Mr. H. Pease in the chair.

The 220th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on Wednesday. The celebration began with a service under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral—the Bishop of Peterborough making an effective appeal on behalf of the society. In the evening a banquet was held in the Merchant Taylors' Hall—the Lord Mayor presiding. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in returning thanks for the toast of "The Society," hoped that efforts would be made to enlarge its funds. It was announced that the collection at St. Paul's amounted to £309, and at the dinner to £1630. The donations from stewards were £829; annual subscriptions, £650; legacies, £2245.

The fourth festival dinner in connection with the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children (Gough House, Chelsea) took place, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York. The subscriptions exceeded £600.

The festival of the friends and supporters of the East London Hospital for Children, Ratcliff-cross, was held, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern—Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to more than £1800 were announced.

The annual meeting of the Princess Louise Home, an institution formed for the protection of young girls, was held, on Wednesday, at Woodhouse. Lord Sherborne presided; and the prizes were distributed by the Hon. Mrs. Wingfield.

In furtherance of the cottage family plan for the boarding out of pauper children, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., has offered to build at his own cost a house in Princess Mary's village, at Addlestone.

The first congress in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church began its sittings in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Edinburgh. Papers were read bearing on the history of the Church, Church finance, diocesan, parochial, and congregational organisation, and the evangelistic work of the Church. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, the Dean of Manchester, and the Dean of Kilmore.

The Congregationalists of Cambridge, on Tuesday, opened a church, which has been erected at a cost of £13,000, by the contributions of Nonconformists throughout England, in order, now religious tests are abolished, that the sons of Congregationalists going to the University may be enabled to attend the form of worship in which they have been brought up. The old chapel is up what is called Downing-street, but Emmanuel Church has been erected in Trumpington-street.

The polling at Dudley, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Sheridan, took place on Monday, when that gentleman was again a candidate in the Liberal interest. Mr. Sheridan was returned by a majority of 718 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Hingley, the figures being 5607 against 4889.—The polling at Stroud, to fill the vacancies created by the unseating of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Stanton, took place yesterday week. Mr. John Edward Dorington was returned in the Conservative interest in the place of Mr. Sebastian S. Dickinson, the numbers being, Dorington (Conservative), 2796; Stanton (Liberal), 2722; Brand (Liberal), 2677; Holloway (Conservative), 2582. Consequently a Liberal and a Conservative have been elected.



ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT WINDSOR.



EASTER EVE AT THE ISAAC CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In point of personal appearance there is nothing to distinguish what are called the working-men members from other representatives of the people. There are many gentlemen in the House who, from their ungainliness and carelessness of dress, might conventionally be supposed to be the working-men members; and perhaps some people have expected that those personages should appear in, so to speak, their official costume of fustian and pea-jacket. The fact is that they are both neat in their persons; and one of them, at least, is to use a common phrase, dressy. Both of them have now given formal tastes of their quality. Mr. Macdonald had spoken very briefly in moving for some returns before the debate on the household franchise in counties; but Mr. Burt had not broken silence. In that discussion the latter member came out with a predeterminate speech, and without question he made a great impression. He is fluent, nervous in his language, and vigorous and practical in his arguments, and it is only when he gets ardent that a north-country accent becomes conspicuous. In fact, there are mighty manufacturer-members who develop a more decided and even a more vulgar accent. In the same debate Mr. Macdonald spoke at length; but it can hardly be said that he was equally successful. He wants the *vis viva* of Mr. Burt, is rather slow of speech, and exhibits no elocution; but he seemed to be equally in earnest, and to be practical and sensible in his views.

Anyone reviewing the proceedings in the House must be struck by the circumstance that Irish discussions are perpetual and pervading. Generally, even the most pronounced of Nationalists and Home-Rulers are the most polite and deferential to the House, and are profuse of bows and other signs of courtesy. There has, however, been an outbreak or two, and one was notable, which, however, was provoked by an English member. The subject was the vote for the Queen's racing plates. Long ago the Scotch refused to accept this grant of public money, and it has been struck out of the Estimates; and now Mr. Anderson, who, it cannot exactly be said why, is a provoking personage, moved that the grant to Ireland should be cut off. This, being absolutely a taking of £1500 a year of the public money from the sister kingdom, naturally roused the indignation of those gentlemen whose Parliamentary business it is to get as much as possible out of the general funds of the nation for the particular delectation of their country; and there was immense clangour and sneering at Scotland and the Scotch. This had gone on for so long that it was no wonder that impartial lookers-on should have become wearied at a clamour evolved from such a small cause; and so Mr. Bulwer, the new Conservative member for Ipswich, intervened, and, with a tone of cutting contempt, each word dropping slowly from his lips, congratulated the Irish members on their elephantine capacity for vituperation, nothing being too high or too low for the exercise of that faculty. If this was, as of course it was, intended to sting the Irish members deeply, it was completely successful. Mr. Sullivan, who has made himself a general favourite by the humour and good-humour of his speeches, dashed aside all the deference and courtesy above alluded to, of which he had been a prime professor, and appeared much more in the character that may be supposed to belong to a conspicuous chief in the Irish national press than he had hitherto allowed himself to develop. To be sure, it was an expression of his, which may have been inadvertently used, that brought out Mr. Bulwer's bitterly sarcastic observations, and so he had some right to be vehement and to deliver half a dozen excited speechlets. The row was considerable; but it ended, as usual, in everybody saying that they had only spoken in "a Parliamentary sense," which, so far as the phrase is intelligible, must mean a non-natural sense. It may be mentioned that the Home-Rulers are so perfectly organised, and the members of that persuasion so well kept together, that they are able to prevent, if they choose, the Parliamentary catastrophe called a "count," which some people may think is a strong reason in favour of the Home Rule which they seek.

A breach of privilege is always an exciting Parliamentary incident; and so the whole House bent eagerly to listen to Mr. Henry Herbert, an impulsive Irish member, when he, one evening, demanded a hearing for a complaint in that respect. Nothing could have exceeded the disappointment which ensued; for it proved that the breach of privilege consisted in two paragraphs which had appeared in a daily journal which is rather remarkable for omniscience and prescience in matters Parliamentary; and, as usually happens when the imagination is drawn on for facts, is often funnily incorrect. The story when it was told was so blank and barren that no one was in the least moved in the way which breaches of privilege generally move members; and the Speaker, displaying an unusual power of quiet banter, treated the matter so lightly and made it appear so small that he damped it out most effectually.

Mr. Peter Taylor is sure whenever he makes a regular motion to have an audience predetermined to be amused. His humour is, perhaps, somewhat of the character which belonged to that of the professional jesters of the Middle Ages, who were as bitter and sarcastic as they were droll. The metallic tones of his voice, the peculiar intonations to which he has recourse, are in complete keeping with the caustic and often very free nature of his wit. He has not of late been very profuse in his contributions to the mirth of the House, and therefore he was especially welcome now when he brought on his motion for the opening of museums on Sundays. As may be supposed, Puritanism and Sabbatarianism were made as ludicrous as could possibly be, and illustrations of those tendencies were drawn from Scotland with merciless vividness. Now and then there were sneers, hardly covert, at things which most people think ought to be free from profane remark, and these met with that tacit rebuke in the way which is peculiar to the House. Altogether, it may perhaps be said that, though vigorous and varied, this was not the most effective speech that Mr. Taylor ever made. If contrast is a rhetorical advantage, certainly Mr. Allen, who moved an amendment to the motion, amply afforded it, for he was not only sententious, but what may be called "preachy" in his speech, and he was made to know that he was considered dull. But Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, who is the colleague of Mr. Taylor in the representation of Leicester, received rather hard measure, considering that he is a new member. The fact was that the Ministerialists had resolved to have a division before dinner-time; and, as Mr. M'Arthur appeared with all the paraphernalia of papers and a glass of water, which indicated a long—and, as was found out after his first sentences, prosy—speech, he was accompanied by a continuance of roars, which suggested ideas of the impatience expressed by noise which is characteristic of caged animals on the approach of feeding-time. At any rate, notwithstanding—and perhaps because of—the efforts of Mr. Beresford-Hope and Mr. Locke to prolong it, the debate was cut short enough to satisfy the longings for "vivers" which prevailed.

So marked has been the absence of Mr. Gladstone from the House that it may be excused if it is noted that he made his appearance, for a short time, on one evening in this week. Contrary to his custom, he did not glide in from behind the Speaker's chair, but came in at the great door, paused at the

bar, and surveyed the House. Then, perceiving Sir William Stirling-Maxwell sitting on the front bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, he joined him there and remained for a short time in that, for him, unwonted place. Next, he exchanged a few, apparently pleasant, words with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and then took the rather obscure place in the front Opposition bench which he now affects. Several Conservative members came up to him, greeted him, and conversed genially with him.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the subject of guarantee of dividends of Irish railways on the security of local rates was discussed; the Real Property Limitation Bill, the Land Titles and Transfer Bill, the Real Property Vendors and Purchasers Bill, and the Betting Bill were reported, with amendments; and the Colonial Clergy Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£13,000,000) Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Duke of Richmond, on Monday, brought under the notice of their Lordships the state of Church patronage in Scotland, the abolition or modification of which, he said, had excited the attention of the Scottish people for the last 300 years. He proposed to introduce a bill which provided that the power to elect a minister should be vested in the male communicants of the church, and that the patron should be entitled to compensation not exceeding one year's stipend of the charge of which he had held the patronage. It was intended to abolish all patronage, from that of the Crown downwards. The bill met with tolerably general acceptance, and was read the first time. The East India Annuity Fund Bill was read the second time, and the Betting Bill was passed.

On Tuesday the Judicature (Ireland) Bill was read the second time, as was the Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill, and the East India Annuities Loan Bill was passed through Committee. Lord Stanley of Alderley drew attention to the administration of the Straits Settlements, which was defended by Lord Carnarvon.

The Royal Assent was given on Thursday by Commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund (£13,000,000), Cattle Diseases (Ireland), Middlesex Sessions, Harbour Dues (Isle of Man), Dublin Works Loan Commissioners (Loans to School Boards), and the Game Birds (Ireland) Bills. The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill for further promoting the revision of the statute law and repealing certain enactments which had ceased to have any force or had become unnecessary. The bill was read the first time. The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Bill and the East India Annuity Funds Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Upon the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, the O'Conor Don brought under notice the system of guaranteeing dividends out of the local rates in Ireland on capital invested in Irish railways, and moved to resolve that this system was unsatisfactory. The motion was seconded by Captain Nolan, and discussed at some length by several Irish members. Sir M. H. Beach admitted, on the part of Government, that a remedy was wanted, that the subject should receive his best and immediate attention, and that, perhaps during the present Session, some conclusion might be arrived at, which, if it did not place the question on a satisfactory basis, might do away with the objection to the existing unsatisfactory condition of things. Having expressed his gratification at this answer, the O'Conor Don withdrew his motion. The question of recognising the Ameer of Kashgar was then discussed. In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates a large number of votes in class 4 were agreed to. The vote of £1562 for Queen's Plates in Ireland led, as usual, to some discussion. Mr. Anderson moved the rejection of the vote, but on a division was defeated by 146 to 28. Progress was reported at a quarter to one o'clock.

On Monday, some minor matters having been disposed of, Sir Edward Watkin criticised keenly the construction of ships of war introduced by the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, and adopted in the Captain and other ironclads—namely, deep empty spaces in ships' bottoms, and high centres of gravity. He indulged in some professional remarks on Mr. E. J. Reed, who vigorously vindicated his constructive system, and showed that the Captain was the one ship which was not designed by him during his term of office. Mr. Reed, with technical minuteness, described his system. A speech abounding with criticisms on shipbuilding was delivered by Admiral Elliot, in the course of which everyone connected with Admiralty administration was roundly dealt with. When the House got into Committee on the Navy Estimates there was another, though small, discussion on the state of the Navy, during which Admiral Elliot made another long speech on naval things in general. The whole of the votes having been agreed to, the House resumed, and on the report of Supply Mr. Butt moved to reduce the vote for secret-service money in the Civil Service Estimates by £3000, on the ground that the sum had been applied in payment of costs and damages incurred in actions in the Irish courts of law against constabulary officers and other Government officials. On a division the motion was rejected by 215 votes against 31. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, the Bishop of Calcutta (Leave of Absence) Bill, and the Board of Trade, Arbitration, &c., Bill were passed through Committee; and Mr. Secretary Cross brought in a bill for the amendment of the Factory Acts.

A motion for opening public museums and libraries on Sundays was rejected on Tuesday by 271 to 68. The second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was then taken, in a thin House, consisting almost exclusively of Irish members. At the close of a long debate, the second reading was negatived.

Mr. Gregory, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Lease and Sale of Settled Estates Bill, the object of which is to remove certain statutory restrictions upon the sale of estates, and the House read the measure with the cordial approbation of the Attorney-General, Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. Lopes, Sir E. Watkin, and Dr. Ball. The Spirituous Liquors (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Sir Robert Anstruther, was, after some discussion, read the second time. Next came a debate on Mr. P. J. Smyth's bill to assimilate the law relating to public meetings in Ireland to that of England. The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. Butt and Sir G. Bowyer spoke in its favour; and Mr. Conolly, who spoke against it, declared his belief that, if the bill were passed, twenty-four hours would not elapse before the leader of the Home Rulers would proclaim his intention to hold a Parliament on College-green. On the House dividing, the bill was thrown out by 216 to 84. Mr. Dodds moved the second reading of his bill to remove from the operation of the Ballot Act the election of auditors and assessors in municipal boroughs. The discussion was continued until the time arrived for suspending disputed business. Sir J. Kennaway brought in a bill relating to ecclesiastical patronage in the Church of England.

On Thursday Mr. Anderson called attention to the case of Lord Sandhurst, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and moved that his having been absent from duty seventeen months

out of thirty-four, and his making repeated erroneous returns to the War Office as to his absence from duty, misleading the Accountant-General, and thereby receiving public money to which he was not entitled, involved such a dereliction of duty that calls for some stronger mark of censure than the mere return of the money wrongly received. Mr. G. Hardy explained the facts of the case, the effect of which was to show that Lord Sandhurst had acted in accordance with the practice of his predecessors, believing that he was not bound to apply to the War Office for leave of absence. All he had done was done openly, and the War Office had never imputed to him anything more than difference of opinion as to his position and duties. There was no case, therefore, for visiting a distinguished officer with the censure of the House. After a warm discussion, Mr. Anderson proposed to withdraw his motion, but it was ultimately negatived without a division. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, after some discussion, was read the third time and passed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the decision of the Cup the chief interest in the Chester Meeting terminated; still, there was some very fair racing on the Thursday and Friday. The Dee Stakes, for which some good horses have occasionally run, has dwindled down to a mere shadow of its former self, and though, on the first blurb of his victory, De Cambis was backed for a few sovereigns for the Derby, yet a little reflection must show that any three-year-old who could gallop at all must be able to beat the moderate Bloomfield, especially when in receipt of 7 lb. It was hardly fair to ask Bonny Blue Eye to run three days in succession on the hard ground, and it was therefore scarcely surprising that she finished absolutely last in the Badminton Stakes, which fell to John Peel, who could only run a bad third to Telescope and The Fakenham Ghost in the Mostyn Stakes. The same colt confirmed his form by carrying a 7-lb. penalty successfully on the following day, when Renée and Euston were behind him. The Great Cheshire Stakes, to which £500 was added, proved a genuine success, and brought out a field of fourteen, including several high-class animals. Bertram (8st. 7lb.) started favourite; but he has always been a much over-rated horse, and could not even get a place. Nothing, indeed, had the least chance with Andred (8st. 2lb.), and his fine performance must have been very gratifying to the Derby backers of Atlantic and Aquilo, as it confirms the excellence of their respective trials with him. Spectator (6st. 12lb.), Oxford Mixture (7st. 7lb.), and Mont Valerien (7st. 4lb.), all ran very badly. Backers fared ill in the Stewards' Cup, the last race of the meeting, for Lily Agnes received a clever defeat from the almost unknown Elderslie. Certainly, she was giving him a year and 3 lb.; but, over a short course, she ought to have been able to do this, and has clearly lost much of her great two-year-old form. The result of the Chester Cup proves that it is very fortunate for the owners of Derby favourites that Organist is not engaged at Epsom. His fine performance has been depreciated in some quarters, on the ground that Andred beat some of the Cup horses very easily in the Great Cheshire Stakes; but it must surely have been overlooked that the distance of the first race was nearly double that of the second. Leolinus has found backers for the Derby at 25 to 1, for which he can have no chance unless Organist could win with about 10st. on his back—which, of course, would be out of the question.

In spite of the hardness of the ground, there were some capital fields on the first day of the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, and most of the racing was of a very interesting character. Madame Toto, a half-sister to Miss Toto, was made favourite for the Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes; but she is a small, weedy filly, that will never prove the equal of her distinguished relative, and was beaten by a short head by Harewood, a good-looking son of Julius and Quality. The Newmarket Spring Handicap saw M. Lefevre again second, as Trombone (8st. 12lb.) succumbed to King George (7st. 5lb.). In the next two-year-old race, however, the tricolour was more successful, and it was carried by one of the best youngsters we have seen out this season. This was Hero, by Gladiateur—Tesane, who disposed of Ladylove without an effort, and promises to do great credit to Gladiateur, who up to the present time has not proved a successful sire. In the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate the flying Cachmere received her first decisive defeat. The incessant work she has done has naturally begun to tell on her; and she never showed prominently in the race, which was carried off by Telescope, the Chester winner. He is a big, long-striding colt, and completely wore down Strathavon at the finish. Several very speedy animals ran in the Ditch Mile Handicap; but though the course is exactly suited to Andred (9st. 3lb.), he could not quite give the weight to King Lud (8st. 10lb.), who just outstayed him. The latter has grown into a model cup horse, and ought to have a very successful career this season. The racing on Wednesday was less interesting, and needs little comment. Odds of 4 to 1 were laid on Thorn against Boulet over the last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch course; but, after a tremendous struggle, the latter, who received 24lb. for the year, won by a head. It is doubtful if Thorn was ever a genuine stayer; and this fact, coupled with Boulet's consistently moderate running in France, prevented anyone from taking a long shot about him for the Derby. In the Rous Stakes, Prince Charlie and Blenheim, who ran such a desperate race in the Two Thousand week, met for the fourth time. The former looked fitter than he has been previously this year, and won without the slightest effort.

A sale of blood stock was held by Messrs. Tattersall, at Newmarket, on Wednesday. The Fakenham Ghost and Oxford Mixture were the best animals put up, and the former was taken by Mr. Blanton, the trainer, for 1200 gs. Oxford Mixture did not change hands.

All-England Eleven v. Fourteen of Oxford University has been the principal cricket-match of the week. The eleven was a decidedly strong one, but suffered defeat by 116 runs, which speaks well for the chance of Oxford in the annual match with Cambridge. Lord Harris 33 and 13, W. W. Pulman (not out) 29, and H. G. Tylecote 32 were the chief scores for the University; while Wild 31 and Lockwood 39 did best for the professionals. A. Hill proved very deadly with the ball, as he took no less than thirteen wickets.

The summer meeting of the London Athletic Club, last Saturday, was one of the best that the club has held. All the races were handicaps, and the chief honours fell to G. F. Congreve, J. H. A. Reay, and W. Slade, the last-named running one mile and a half in 7 min. 2½ sec., which is the fastest time on record for an amateur.

Mr. Grace and the other cricketers who went to Australia, and the late Dr. Livingstone's servants, Chuma and Sisi, arrived at Southampton on Sunday on board the Khedive.

The Inverness Town Council has presented the freedom of the borough to Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, C.B., of the 42nd Highlanders, as an acknowledgment of his gallant services in the Ashantee war.

ASHANTEE GOLDEN ORNAMENTS AND TROPHIES.

The prize agents of the British military forces lately serving in the campaign on the Gold Coast sold to Messrs. Garrard, for about £11,000, the articles of gold and other precious material which our troops carried off from Coomassie, including some gold-dust and nuggets of that ore from the Ashantee diggings. A few of the more conspicuous objects, which were lately exhibited in a private manner at Messrs. Garrard's shop in the Haymarket, are figured in our Engraving. The one in the middle—an ugly but characteristic feature of this Ashantee collection—is a human head of massive gold, weighing 50 oz. or 60 oz., which seems to represent the head of a victim gagged for sacrifice. Gaging is effected, as travellers have told us, by thrusting a pair of knives through the cheeks, just beyond each end of the lips, with their points resting on the tongue. On each side of this hideous and horrible effigy is a golden model of a state portable canopy or umbrella. The one to the left is ornamented with a variety of devices, such as wild beasts' teeth and claws, and tufts of hairy mane; but it displays also the form of an open book, with a pretty arabesque pattern for the lines on its two pages. There were two golden griffins, which formed the arms or elbow-rests of King Coffee Calcalles's throne; one of these is here represented. Two caps of state, and a few circular plates of repoussé work in gold, worn on the breast as badges of official dignity, appear in the collection. The two swords of state, which used to stand upright before the King's throne, are of very singular shape. Instead of a hilt, each blade is attached to a sort of frame, with four golden balls, which served as feet to support the thing in an upright position. The broad iron blade, formed like a segment of a disk, is curiously decorated with an open-work pattern, which must detract much from its strength. It resembles, in this particular, the swords with carved wooden hilts which may be seen in the collection of Ashantee curiosities on view at Willis's Rooms, with the sketches of our Special Artist, and Mr. L. W. Desanges' great picture, "Fighting in the Ashantee Forest."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The opening meet of the Coaching Club took place in Hyde Park on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, rewards for saving life in various places were conferred.

The *Observer* understands that the Treasury has decided on increasing the salaries of the metropolitan magistrates.

The number of visitors to the British Museum last year was 576,019, a great increase on the preceding year.

Captain Sir John Glover's second lecture on his recent campaign and experiences in West Africa drew a large audience to the Royal United Service Institution yesterday week.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain held its annual conversation in the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday. It was attended by upwards of 3000 visitors.

The Royal Botanic Society delighted its visitors with another charming fête on Wednesday. It was the first summer one of the season, and it was considered to be the best that has been seen for at least ten years.

The Skinners' Company has offered to the Middle-Class Schools Corporation an exhibition of £50 per annum, to be awarded to one of three specially recommended boys after the July examinations.

The new refreshment-room and dining-hall at the Zoological Society's Gardens are in future to be closed on Sunday afternoons from three to six o'clock, in conformity with the provisions of the Licensing Act of 1872.

A paper by Captain Tyler on Safety and Efficiency in the Working of Railways was read, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Society of Arts. It stated that two-thirds of the casualties on railways arose from defects at facing-points.

Lord Dudley's lease of Her Majesty's Theatre, which expires on Sept. 29, 1891, was sold by public auction on Wednesday for £31,000. The adjoining property between Charles-street and Pall-mall was put up at the same time, and also realised good prices. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to £83,680.

Colonel Sir James Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, entertained his colleagues and a number of other guests at dinner on Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. Sir William Codrington, Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., the Home Secretary, and Mr. Ayrton were amongst the speakers.

The Christian Evidence Society has been again conducting a most interesting series of lectures, at the New Hall of Science, Old-street. The society has also just concluded a course of lectures at the Chelsea Vestry Hall; and several courses have been given in different parts of London throughout the winter. Open-air lectures are being given.

The total amount received at the Mansion House up to Saturday last towards the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was £106,000, of which it will be remembered that £80,000 has been sent to India. Among the contributions received during last week were—Liverpool, a first instalment of £8000; Huddersfield, a first instalment of £1000; and Stafford, a first instalment of £105.

A scene of horror was brought to light in the east of London on Monday morning, a bricklayer named Blair, living in Joseph-street, Burdett-road, having killed his wife and four children, and then taken his own life. A Coroner's jury has decided that Blair murdered his wife and children and committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

The seventeenth annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, issued on Thursday, states that twelve donations have been received during the year. The purchases made were stated by the trustees in their former report to amount to 257. They are now increased to 270. Further donations of autograph letters, written by persons whose portraits are in the gallery, have been received.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,323, of whom 34,279 were in workhouses and 63,044 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 8380, 11,709, and 31,622 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 629, of whom 401 were men, 179 women, and 49 children under sixteen.

At the rooms of the Society of Arts on Wednesday, under Lord Hampton's chairmanship, a meeting of gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Captain Storey, the Mayor of Ipswich, the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Jenkins, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P., passed a series of resolutions having for their effect the placing of all national museums and collections of art under Parliamentary responsibility. The proceedings were heartily unanimous.

The Nonconformist church to which the name of the "City Temple" has been given, and of which the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., is the pastor, was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday. It has been erected on the south side of the Holborn Viaduct. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the ceremony in their robes of office. Following the ceremony was a luncheon at the Cannon-street Hotel, presided over by the Lord Mayor, at which the Dean of Westminster was one of the speakers.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and the numbering of houses within the limits of their jurisdiction:—Nelson-square, Bermondsey, to be called Hamilton-square; New-street, Notting-hill, will be re-named Newcombe-street, and the houses and premises re-numbered; St. Mary Axe and Little St. Mary Axe to be incorporated under the former name, and the houses in the whole line of thoroughfare between Blenheim-street and Arthur-street, Chelsea, known by the names of Russell-street, Vivian-terrace, and Britten-street, to be called Britten-street.

The Floating Swimming-Baths Company's first bath was launched, last Saturday, at the works of the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Company. It is to be stationed at the landing-pier at Hungerford Bridge. The dimensions are 180 ft. by 31 ft., and the swimming area 135 ft. by 25 ft., which will be filled with a continuous change of filtered water, and regulated in temperature according to the season; the great object sought to be obtained being to afford facilities for the instruction of swimming, and thus conduce towards the saving of life.

The competition for the Middlesex battalions challenge cup took place at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday, and, after a severe contest, was won by the London Rifle Brigade with the magnificent score of 626 points, the Queen's (Westminster) being second with 622. The competition on Tuesday was for the National Rifle Association's bronze medals for Middlesex, city of London, and Tower Hamlets, which were won respectively by Private Moore (Queen's), Private Gardner (L.R.B.), and Private Fleenon (T.H.R.B.). These gentlemen will, therefore, be entitled to shoot for the Prince of Wales's prize of £100 at the forthcoming Wimbledon meeting. The shooting was extraordinarily good.

During the week ending Saturday last 2235 births and 1288 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 25 and the latter 178 below the average. Thirty-eight persons died from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 26 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The 18 deaths referred to fever were 26 below the average, and included 4 certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 400 and 423, declined last week to 387, which were 55 below the average. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, at its house, 8, Adelphi-terrace, when a paper, by Professor G. S. Morris, of Michigan University, on the "Principles of Adaptation in Mind and in Nature" was read. The Professor's paper was directed against the modern form of materialistic philosophy, and sought to show that its denial of the existence of intelligence in nature was devoid of all scientific basis. In proving this position, the paper referred to the first principles of our mental constitution and the facts of external nature, adding that, as we are constituted, we cannot help inferring from these latter, adaptation, &c., and by consequence an adapter—in other words, an intelligent Creator. A discussion followed. At its conclusion it was announced that the annual meeting will be held on June 15.

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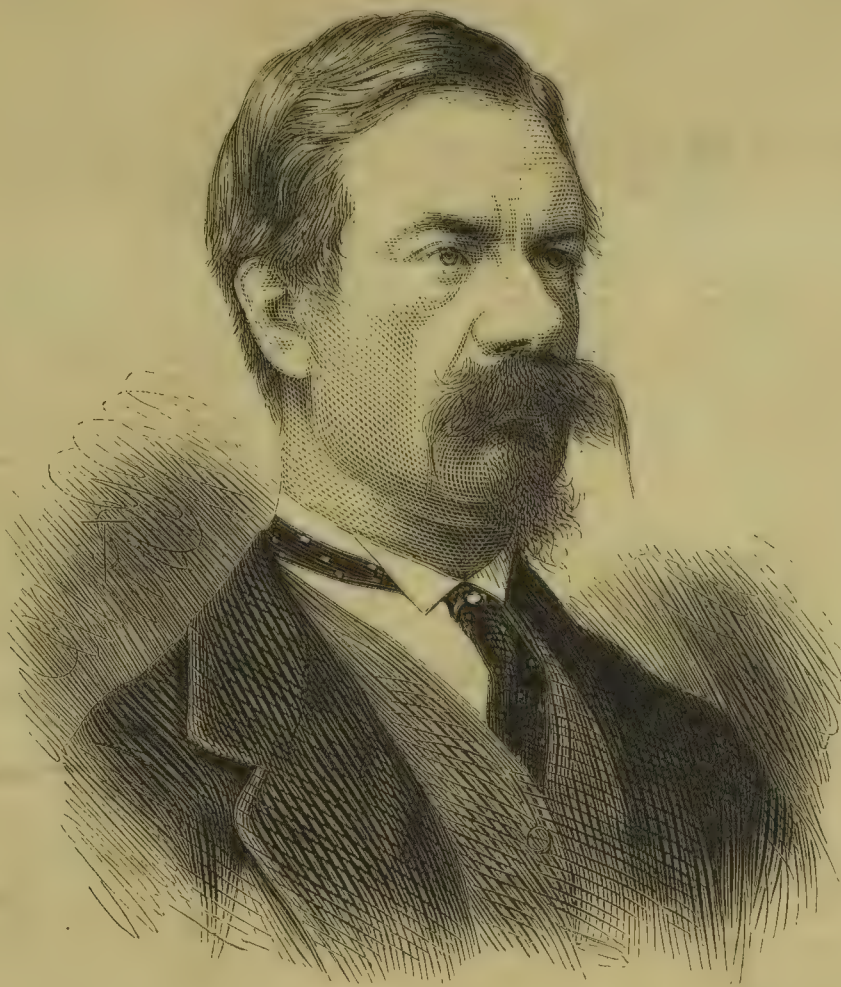
London: Printed and Published, at the Office, 198, Strand, in the
Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by
GEORGE O. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid. — SATURDAY
MAY 23, 1874.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Our readers have heard of the recent appointment of Sir Richard Temple to the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and of the great efforts he is personally making, in his continual journeys through the famine districts, to organise and superintend the local administration of relief. This very energetic and efficient officer of the British Indian Government entered the service in 1846. When the Central Provinces, soon after the Mutiny of 1857, were formed into a separate Governmental department, he was appointed Chief Commissioner, resident at Nagpore, having previously been Commissioner for the Lahore district of the Punjab, under Sir Robert Montgomery. At another period he was Political Resident at the Court of the Nizam of the Deccan, at Hyderabad. He was next appointed Foreign Secretary to the General Government of India, at Calcutta, but in 1868 became the Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council there. Sir Richard is a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and secretary to that order. Lady Temple, his second wife, is a daughter of Mr. Charles Lindsay, of the Bengal Civil Service.

THE LATE SIR ARCHDALE WILSON.

This gallant veteran of the Indian army, who was interred last week in Kensal-green Cemetery, will be remembered as the conqueror of Delhi. He was the son of a Norfolk country clergyman, but entered the East India Company's service in 1819, in the Bengal Artillery. He was commanding a brigade at Meerut when the mutiny of 1857 broke out there. After some important actions performed by him, the command of the Delhi field force devolved upon him. With not more than 7000 effective troops, and no adequate siege artillery, he attacked the great fortified city, garrisoned by 30,000 fighting men. On Sept. 14 Delhi was



SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

assaulted, and was captured after six days' hard fighting, in which General Nicholson was killed. The successful General was raised to the baronetcy as Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi, with the Grand Cross of the Bath and a pension. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1858 Sir Archdale commanded the artillery, under Lord Clyde, at the siege of Lucknow. Lady Wilson, who survives him, is a daughter of the late General Frith, of the Bengal Artillery. There is no son, and the title goes to a nephew, Sir Rowland Wilson.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Mason and Co., of London and Norwich.

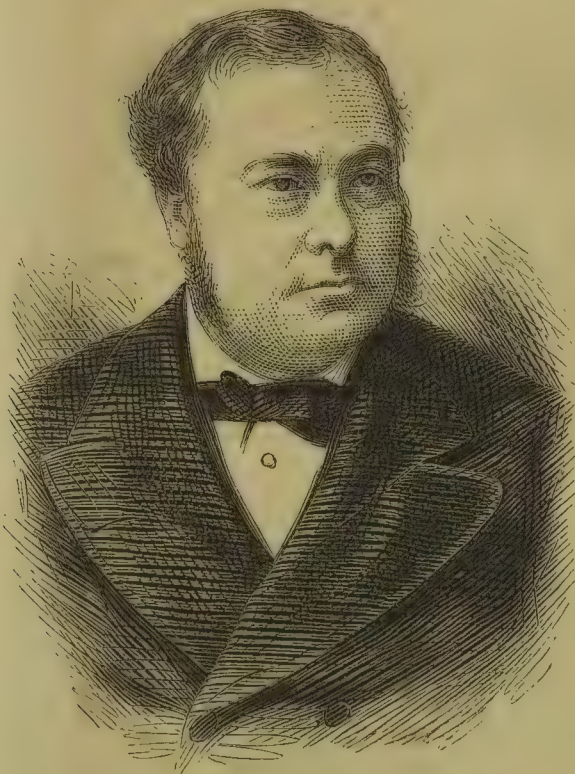
THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The newly-appointed Solicitor-General, in succession to Sir Richard Baggallay, is a son of the late Mr. Samuel Holker, of Bury, Lancashire, by Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. J. Brocklehurst. He was born in the year 1828, and was educated at the Grammar School of his native town. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, in Trinity Term, 1854, and joined the Northern Circuit. He did not enter Parliament until September, 1872, when he was returned for Preston, in the Conservative interest, in the place of the late Sir Thomas Fermor Hesketh. He was re-chosen by a large majority at the late general election, and obtained the honour of a silk gown in 1868.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Beattie, of Preston.

THE LATE M. H. P. PARKER.

The death of this artist, who was much esteemed in the north of England, has lately been mentioned. He was founder of the School of Design at Sheffield, in which he was aided by Dr. Harwood of that town, and by the well-known painter, Mr. B. R. Haydon. At New-castle, where he long resided, the establishment of the Academy of Arts



SIR J. HOLKER, M.P., SOLICITOR-GENERAL.



SIR ARCHDALE WILSON, OF DELHI.



THE LATE MR. H. P. PARKER.

was in great part due to him. Among his own works of considerable merit are "John Wesley's Escape from Fire," now in the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street; "The Wreck of the Forfarshire," with portraits of Grace Darling and her father; "The Covenanters," "Smugglers," and "Poachers," and "Looking In and Looking Out."

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Caubert, Fulham-road, Brompton.

THE TELEGRAPH SHIP STEAM-LAUNCH.

The new telegraph cable-ship Faraday, which has just gone to sea, was described a few weeks since. She is provided with a steam-launch, built by Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley, of Poplar. The use of the launch is to tow barges for laying the



STEAM-LAUNCH FOR THE CABLE-SHIP FARADAY.

shore ends of the cable on coasts which large ships are unable to approach. The little vessel is built of teak, in two thicknesses, to withstand a considerable sea. She is 33 ft. in length, 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, with 8 ft. 6 in. beam, and 3 ft. draught. She has a pair of high-pressure engines, with 5½ in. cylinders, 6½ in. stroke, and of twenty-five indicated horse-power. The working-boiler pressure is 75 lb. per inch, at which, with 250 revolutions, she has a speed of nine miles an hour. She has a three-bladed gun-metal screw 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 3 ft. 5 in. pitch, and is capable of towing a barge loaded with fifty tons of cable. The engines are arranged for driving other machinery besides the screw propeller, with a view to the special service for which the vessel is designed. At one side is a drum of peculiar construction, connected by wheel gearing with the

engine. This is for underrunning the cable in shallow water, to detect the exact locality of a fault, and to repair it when detected. A powerful davit projects from her bows, for grappling and hoisting up the cable. The launch is fitted with convenient water-tanks and coal bunkers, and is able to run out at sea 180 miles per day of twenty-four hours on a consumption of 15 cwt. of coals. Her economy in fuel was very marked at the trial on the Thames.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

FOURTH NOTICE.

We have still to notice several figure-pictures with subjects from contemporary life. Entire success in this direction is as rare as in portrait-painting, and for the same reason, because—being more familiar with the artists' materials—we are more competent and therefore more exacting critics than when he deals with matters beyond our experience. In this section of the exhibition there are some determined literalists who have our warm sympathy, yet who must be reminded that the proper object of art is to give pleasure—"noble pleasure," as Mr. Ruskin puts it. Mr. F. Holl's "Deserted" (487) represents the discovery of an infant in a dreary part of Bankside, on a dismal, bitter, winter's morning, by a policeman, who wraps the little forsaken one under his waterproof cape. The workmanship is good, but a little hard, and the picture suffers dramatically as well as technically by proximity to Mr. Fildes's terrible groups of workhouse casuals. Without seeking for a dramatic motive, and without trying to harrow our feelings, Mr. Eyre Crowe has apparently set himself to record the unpictorial lives of the working classes of the manufacturing districts in a prosaic but entirely honest manner. In one picture (676) he shows us a score or so of factory girls at their al fresco dinner, amidst the mills and chimneys of Wigan. In another we are taken to the neighbourhood of a coal-pit where grimy girls and children are gleaning fuel from one of the huge refuse heaps known as "spoil banks" (537). Mr. Prinsep also has stepped out of his ordinary path to paint "Newmarket Heath—the Morning of the Race" (27)—a file of gipsies or other vagrants, with their donkey-carts, trudging along a dusty road. The treatment is very manly, but a little positive and crude. We prefer the artist's "Safe Confidant" (27)—a lady whispering her secrets to a Persian cat—which combines much refinement with rich colouring.

"The Crowd Before the Guards' Band, St. James's Park" (684), by Mr. F. Barnard—an artist to whom this Journal has been indebted for very characteristic and spirited illustrations of social life—is one of the most amusing pictures in the exhibition. The execution is a little dry and harsh, and there may be a tendency to caricature; yet those probably will be the last to raise this latter objection who are best acquainted with the scene represented, which is notoriously the favourite resort of the idlers and the oddities of all sections of the London lower orders. The artist's remarkable powers of observation and his happy knack of hitting off salient points of character find ample scope here; and one may look long at the picture and still find some new phase of cockneyism and some new type of the waifs and strays of the pavés and gutters. In No. 531, by Mr. MacLean, representing a scene in "Covent Garden Market, 1873," an error in the opposite direction is committed—i.e., that of seeking to dignify and ennoble the forms of flower-girls, porters, and costermongers; otherwise the picture has conspicuous merit. There is a droll picture by Mr. W. Weekes, "Gleaning Evidence" (726), a sharp London lawyer's clerk interrogating a stolid rural labourer, whose countenance is, we suspect, wickedly made to bear some resemblance to an illustrious statesman and friend to the agriculturist. Genuine feeling, despite the rather too smart painting, will be found in A. Johnstone's "Left Alone" (608), an old farmer returned, after burying his wife, to his lonely home. "Phyllis on the New-Mown Hay," (213), by R. W. Macbeth, has a sweet sense of beauty, though an unlucky composition. There is also sentiment without affectation in "Waiting to Cross the River" (1034), by P. Macnab—a group of rustics on the banks of a stream at twilight. Mr. L. Smythe's "Shorthanded" (1347), a woman assisting at the pumps of a vessel threatened with foundering, is a striking subject, but the picture is hung too high for fair examination. We must be content with simple commendation of Mr. F. Morgan's "Homeless" (624), a gipsy woman with her child sitting on a dreary common. "The Vagabond" (340) by H. H. Canty; "The Milkmaid" (358), by T. Graham; "A Lonely Life" (359), a pathetic picture of an old woman with a bundle of sticks feeling for the key-hole of her cottage door in the gloaming, by H. Cameron; "Chequered Shade" (411), by W. R. Robertson; "Following the Arts" (1035), an Italian boy, a seller of plaster casts, followed by a number of Scotch children, by W. M. Taggart; "The Address to the Young" (688), by J. Morgan; and contributions by A. H. Marsh, C. E. Staniland, E. C. Barnes, G. E. Hicks, W. Herrick, H. C. Selous, J. A. Houston, G. Tourrier, C. W. Nicholls, E. N. Kennedy, H. Helmick, S. B. Clarke, Madame E. Courtault-Arendrup, Mrs. S. Anderson, Misses L. Starr, E. and F. Ward, and E. C. Clacy. The works by painters of child life (not hitherto reviewed) seem to call for little comment. A "Homely Hop" (634) and "The Bird's Nest" (1386), by J. Clark, is, as usual, nice in feeling, and also, as usual, too prim and soft in execution; Mr. F. D. Hardy's best picture is "Professor and Pupils" (530), an old music-master, with his class of girls; Mr. G. Hardy follows in a similar style with "Hush!" (399), and Mr. G. B. O'Neill in "A Little Better" (34), a sister trying to amuse a convalescent brother. One of the best pictures of this class is "My Doll's Picnic" (962), by Miss Epps, which has a beautiful effect of lighting.

We have still to notice some good pictures illustrative of foreign life and manners. Prominent among these should be placed Mr. J. B. Burgess's "English Ladies Visiting a Moor's House" (475). The Moorish grandee is doing the honours with due Oriental politeness; but the best part of the composition is the contrast—as they stand eyeing each other shily and dubiously—between the sturdy fair-haired British boy, in a sort of naval dress, and the little son and daughter of the Moor. Some of his womankind peep from the door of the harem enjoying the general embarrassment. There is much finesse in the expressions, and the picture is neatly and well painted. "Eavesdropping" (437), by Mr. F. Dillon, is another and more elaborate Oriental interior, probably from Cairo, with a couple of gentlemen smoking and conversing on a divan, while the wife of one furtively listens at a side door. Mr. W. Gale goes still farther east, and shows us "Spring Time" (622) in Syria, with two ladies and an attendant walking in a garden radiant with flowers, and listening to the "voice of the turtle." Mr. W. W. Topham contributes several small Italian scenes, graceful in feeling and refined in colour, from Assisi and Florence. To range to say, there is a great dearth of Spanish subjects in this year's exhibition. Almost the sole Spanish picture is Mr. Haynes Williams's effectively painted figure of a matador in the arena making "El Saludo" (609) to the auditory before engaging in the bull-fight. Another picture by the same artist, which seems to deserve a better place, is

"Billeted—Spain, 1874" (1329), a cobbler scrutinising the order for board and lodging presented by a couple of soldiers. Mr. Beavis sends two pictures of Dutch life marked by spirit and ability in the workmanship—"Bringing up Nets at Scheveningen" (545), and "A Ferry Boat in Old Holland" (396). "A Retreat: Episode of the German French War" (1366), by E. Crofts, is, next to Miss Thompson's "Calling the Roll," the best military picture in the exhibition, so far as we recollect. Even far Japan has yielded themes to Mr. A. Thompson in "Embroidery" (999) and "A Japanese Cleopatra" (1001), in which the costumes and accessories are well painted, but not so the faces; to Mr. F. Moscheles, in "On the Banks of the Kanagawa" (1006); and to Mrs. Romer Jopling, in her cleverly-conceived "Five o'Clock Tea" (1047), à la Japonaise. Though they hardly fall within this category, we may notice here three pictures by Messrs. R. Lehmann, A. Legros, and W. V. Herbert. There are few pictures at Burlington House to compare—for true though latent pathetic sentiment and quiet refinement of execution—with Mr. Lehmann's "Ave Maria" (554). A brown-frocked Capuchin sits in his cell, his head relieved against the failing light, seen through the casement; his eyes wander from the book before him as the evensong or bell falls on his ear; a table, a hard trundle bed, and a few books furnish his narrow domicile. This is not all, however: the monk is young, and has a noble head, but his expression is sad and lonely, and this, together with the plucked rose, the little birds alighted on the window-sill, and the outlook on a calm sea, suggest energies imprisoned and wasted, an unnatural severance from God's beautiful world, and a deprivation of the freedom He has given to all His creatures. M. Legros has made choice of what may be considered an ignoble subject, in "Un Chaudronnier" (24), a travelling tinker mending a pan, and surrounded with other copper and brass vessels. The painter has, however, in treating it, brought to bear rare artistic qualities—to wit, largeness of style, very fine harmony of low-toned hues, and chiaroscuro such as is seldom even attempted by modern English painters. It would be hard to assign any locality or date for Mr. W. V. Herbert's "Summer Song" (458), were it not for the word "Musica" beneath a statue with a lyre; and it would be still more difficult to divine the clime where such purple skies are to be seen. Still the composition of terrace-pleasance, statue, chanting maidens, piping bullfinch, and cooing, fluttering doves has original poetic charm.

In the department of animal-painting the styles of the leading English contributors are too well known to need comment. The veteran Sidney Cooper has two of his familiar cattle-pieces—"A Sunny Summer Evening in the Meadows" (209) and "Fording a Brook in the Marshes" (474); and also a subject rather out of the painter's beaten track—a group of a bull, cow, and calf in a low-browed shed, with snow on the thatch, for title to which is the line from the old song, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home" (419). Then Mr. Cooper has this year another bull, lifeseize, with cows in the distance beyond an intervening stream, entitled "Separated, but not Divorced" (713). The picture seems to invite comparison (particularly by the dock-leaves which are conspicuous objects in both) with Paul Potter's bull, at The Hague; but, though the Hague picture has been greatly overrated, such comparison would not be favourable to the English artist, at least as regards draughtsmanship; the legs—especially the hind legs—and other parts of Mr. Cooper's bull are defective both in drawing and modelling, to say nothing of the thin, smooth, hard manipulation. Mr. Ansell alternates, as heretofore, between the Highlands and Spain; among the scenes from the former being "A Cot Cattle Fair, Isle of Skye" (186) and "Herd Lassie Parting with an Old Friend"—i.e., a cow (520); whilst his principal Spanish work is "Goatherds, Bay of Gibraltar" (367). It would, perhaps, be too much to expect Mr. Ansell to step out of his long-confirmed routine; still, we should like to see some change in his subjects, effects, or execution, and we should especially like to see the textures of his animals less cared for—to see the hairy coats of his cattle and the fleece of his sheep arranged with less mechanical regularity. "A French Lane" (270), with a string of cows and calves advancing and sunlight striking athwart the trees, is a less important work by Mr. H. W. B. Davis than we are accustomed to see at the Academy; nor are the greens in sunlight quite so happy in colour as usual. Nevertheless, for draughtsmanship and delicacy of workmanship this is one of the best works of its class. Still more refined qualities distinguish two small landscapes by Mr. Davis, "The End of the Day" (596) and "In Picardy" (606); the harmony of the hues and the amenity of feeling in these landscapes are deserving of high praise. Mr. S. Carter has a large and vigorously-descriptive picture, called "A Duel on Black Mount" (400), showing a contest between two eagles, one of which has attacked a fawn that has been defended by its hind. The eagles here fight with their talons only, not also with their beaks, as incorrectly represented in Landseer's "Attack on the Swannery." Mr. Eyre Crowe's pack of "Foxhounds in Kennel" (1045), and Mr. S. E. Waller's picture of wolves, called "Soldiers of Fortune" (195), are also entitled to mention. Among foreign works Mr. Poingdestre's picture (1398), of grey and black cattle being driven by mounted herdsmen of the Campagna into the inclosures of a Roman market, is strikingly animated and characteristic; and M. Auguste Bonheur's "Col de Canfranc, Pyrenees" (1345), with a flock of sheep in the foreground, has (though not a very favourable example) much charm in its sunny colouring; but for richness of effect and vigour of handling these artists yield to M. De Haas in his "Morning in the Meadows."

Midway between the figure and landscape department—that is to say, equally excellent in both—may be placed the works of Mr. Hook, who, though he has not taken new ground this year, has equalled, if not surpassed, anything he had hitherto done. Three of his contributions are coast scenes—those rock-bound bays and creeks where he delights to pitch his easel, from Cornwall and Devon to distant Shetland, and watch the Atlantic sweep in, its wildness and strength half-broken and subdued, till it dashes itself into foam against the jagged rocks or dies in ripples along the soft sand. Mr. Hook never rendered the still-great but subsiding force of the sea under such conditions better than in No. 375. The long-measured stride of the swell as it swings into the bay like a racehorse drawing up but carried by his own impetus far beyond the winning-post; the lovely, pale-emerald transparency of the sea as it glances over the shallower bottom, together with the sense of fresh, exhilarating air, and unsullied laughing light, are altogether delightful. The incident of this picture is pathetically suggestive. It is called "Jetsam and Flotsam" (the legal terms for wreckage)—a fisherman and a young woman are examining the contents of a chest that has been washed ashore; the former is looking at a daguerreotype, the latter endeavours to decipher a diary or log-book. In the two other coast-scenes we have sturdy Shetland lasses burning kelp (14), and a boat lying "Under the Lee of a Rock" (26), with men landing fish therefrom, and loading a pony. The figures in these pictures are, we think, too strong in colour, and their shadows too dark for open-air effect; yet the objection can hardly be pressed, so fine is their colouring and so

valuable is the contrast they afford relatively to the distance. Mr. Hook's power as a landscape-painter is equally conspicuous in "Cow-Tending" (232). Nothing can be more forcible, rich, and true than the effect of light on the full summer greenery of the fields and woods. In this case the incident to which the title points is an amusing one. The little cowherd has been neglecting his charge to fish in the foreground stream, the cows meanwhile have wandered in all directions, two of them having got into a poor woman's cabbage-garden; and now the little urchin is seen wading from an eyot, the haunt of the water-fowl, with a capful of eggs, thereby capping his delinquencies. Other landscapes *pur et simple* must be included in the next notice.

Landseer's portrait of Sir Walter Scott, in the late sale of Sir Edwin's remaining works, was bought by Mr. Albert Grant, and has been presented by him to the National Portrait Gallery. The Landseer sale realised, in all, over £70,000.

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre have lately published an engraving by Mr. W. H. Simmonds, a M. Tissot's picture, entitled "News of our Marriage." The incident depicted occurs in the bay-window of an inn down the Thames, overlooking the river—a favourite scene with the painter. Here a military man has brought his young bride (both in costumes of the last century), and, while refreshments are waiting to be served, is reading the public announcement of their marriage. A runaway match it may be—at all events, the incident is suggestive; and M. Tissot is seen to more advantage in sentimental subjects such as this than in his illustrations of contemporary life. We need hardly say that Mr. Simmonds has performed his task admirably, and the plate will doubtless be popular.

We have received from the committee of the Art-Union of Victoria a set of six photographs, from designs by members of the Victorian Academy of Arts, made expressly for subscribers to the art-union. Apart from the novel interest of the Australian scenery depicted, the designs have art-merit, and would form a pleasant memorial for English friends of the colony. The antipodean society seems to be constituted and conducted after the model of our London Art-Union, and we heartily wish it success.

A statue of "Semiramis," by Mr. W. W. Story, of Rome, one of those grandiose seated female figures by which the eminent American sculptor is best known, is now on view at Messrs. Holloway's gallery, Bedford-street, Strand.

"Le Petit Pasteur," one of the chefs-d'œuvre of Murillo, has lately been sold at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, for 120,000f.

The collection of Mr. Wilson, lately exhibited at Brussels for the benefit of the poor, has been brought to the hammer, and realised 875,737f.

The death is announced of Baron Triqueti, the French sculptor. The deceased was born at Conflans, in 1802. He commenced his career by studying painting as well as sculpture, but the success he met with in the latter induced him to devote himself entirely to that art. One of the works by which he is best known in France is the bas-reliefs on the doors of the Madeleine, Paris. His series of decorations for the Wolsey (now Albert) Chapel, at Windsor, including the recumbent statue of the Prince Consort, were, we understand, left virtually completed. The principal wall decorations of this chapel consist of those incised designs, filled in with marble veneers of different tints, with which the artist's name is intimately connected. A set of such inlays were to have been executed by the Baron for the dado of the east end of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The death of Mr. Gleyre, the eminent painter of the "Illusions Perdues" of the Luxembourg and other very poetical works, took place under remarkable circumstances. He had gone to the "Loan Exhibition" at Paris, now being held in the saloons of the former Corps Législatif, where some of his own masterpieces, as well as those of many of his contemporaries, are being exhibited, when he suddenly dropped down dead. It was afterwards discovered that he had ruptured an aneurism of the heart, owing, it is supposed, to excitement and the crowded state of the rooms.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Two of the performances of last week necessarily remain for present notice—that of Thursday, when Madame Adelina Patti made her second appearance this season, and that of Saturday, when M. Faure reappeared. Thursday's opera was "Dinorah," with Madame Patti's inimitable representation of the heroine, the impression produced by which was again such as can only result from gifts and acquisitions of the highest and rarest order. As usual, the "Shadow" song was rapturously applauded and encored. The cast in most other respects was also as before, having included Mlle. Scacchi as the Goatherd, Signor Bettini as Corentino, M. Maurel as Hoel, and Signor Capponi as the Hunter, the small parts of the second Goatherd and the Reaper having been filled, respectively, by Mlle. Cottini and Signor Sabater.

"Hamlet," as given on Saturday, included M. Faure's fine performance as the title hero, which character was represented by him on the original production of M. Ambroise Thomas's opera at Paris in 1868, and for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera-house in 1871. The impersonation displayed all its former excellence, both dramatic and vocal. Like Mlle. Albani's other performances of the present season, her Ophelia proved the advance which this artist has made in vocal power and declamatory style. The great scene of the death of Ophelia, in the third act, with the introduced Swedish melody, was, as heretofore, the principal feature of the evening. Mlle. D'Angeri, as the Queen, gave much force to the principal situations in which that character is concerned in the opera; and the King was again represented by Signor Baggiolo, the Ghost by Signor Capponi, Horatio by Signor Tagliafico, and Marcellus by Signor Rossi; the character of Laertes having been filled by Signor Sabater. The performance of Friday (yesterday) week was a repetition of "Guglielmo Tell," as recently noticed.

On Monday "Don Giovanni" was given, for the first time this season, the cast having included the Zerlina of Madame Adelina Patti, the exquisite charm of which, vocal and personal, was as powerful as on any previous occasion. Mlle. Marimon was an excellent Elvira; Mlle. d'Angeri, as Donna Anna, sang artistically; the Don Giovanni of M. Faure was the same highly-finished performance as heretofore, and the cast was completed by Signor Nicolini as Don Ottavio, Signor Ciampi as Leporello, Signor Capponi as Il Commendatore, and M. Maurel as Masetto.

On Tuesday night "I Puritani" was repeated (with Mlle. Albani as Elvira); for Thursday "Rigoletto" was announced (also a repetition); yesterday (Friday) evening "Der Freischütz" was to be given; and to-night (Saturday) "The Crown Diamonds" is promised—both for the first time this season.

Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" is to be brought out here, with Mlle. Albani as the heroine; the cast also including Mlle. Marimon and M. Faure.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

"Caterina; ossia, I Diamanti della Corona" (Les Diamans de la Couronne), was repeated on Saturday, with the second appearance of Madame Singelli as the heroine; her artistic singing having been fully as successful as on the first occasion.

On the previous Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, for the first time this season, with the fine performance of Mdle. Titiens as the Countess, Mdle. Marie Roze having, for the first time, represented the character of Susanna, in which her graceful singing was more advantageously heard than in parts of the romantic or heroic school. The Cherubino of Madame Trebelli-Bettini, the Figaro of Signor Agnesi, the Almaviva of Signor Rota, and the Basilio of Signor Rinaldini presented the same characteristics and merits as in previous performances.

On Monday "Caterina" was given for the third time; on Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was repeated; on Thursday Signor Campanini was to reappear in "Lucrezia Borgia," and to-night (Saturday) "Caterina" is to be performed for the fourth time.

"Il Talismano" (Balfé's posthumous opera) is in active rehearsal, and its production (deferred from last season) appears now to be a certainty, the representatives of the hero and heroine—Signor Campanini and Madame Christine Nilsson—having arrived in London.

As the concerts given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon, and at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday evening, in honour of the Emperor of Russia, offered no absolute novelty, but slight notice is requisite. On the first occasion the performances began at four o'clock, and comprised orchestral and vocal pieces (solo and choral), the principal singers having been Mdle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Monday's concert began at eight o'clock, and the programme included two specialties—the polonaise and chorus from Glinka's Russian opera, "Life for the Czar," and a selection of Russian sacred music (unaccompanied), arranged for the choir by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who conducted it and a portion of his own Festival "Te Deum," the other portions of the concert having been directed by Mr. Barnby. The solo-singers were Mdle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli.

The fifth of the New Philharmonic concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, and the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society on Monday evening. At the former, Madame Essipoff, from St. Petersburg, made a highly-successful first appearance in Chopin's first piano-forte concerto and some unaccompanied pieces, in all of which her playing was of an exceptionally high order. At Monday's concert of the older society a violin concerto by M. Lalo was played by Señor Sarasate, for the first time in England, the work and the executant having both been well received.

The last of Herr Pauer's historical performances of piano-forte music took place on Monday, when the programme included pieces by Sebastian and Emanuel Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Liszt.

The annual concert of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association was given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. The conductors were Mr. Joseph Proudman and Mr. W. G. M'Naught. The programme consisted principally of pieces illustrating the seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

M. Alexandre Billet gave the first of two recitals of classical piano-forte music, at St. George's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon.

The first of two summer subscription concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir was to take place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, when the selection consisted chiefly of madrigals and part-songs. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blagrove were to give the first of three concertina and piano-forte recitals.

The second of the Crystal Palace summer concerts, to take place this (Saturday) afternoon, will be devoted to the illustration of French music.

THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

On Saturday a new play in four acts, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, was produced at the little theatre in Dean-street, now under the gentle sway of Miss Henrietta Hodson. It is founded on Mrs. Edwards's well-known novel of "Archie Lovell," and is called by the same name. The materials of the action are simple, and portions of the dialogue are telling. We cannot speak in high terms of the structure. The fatal necessity (for it seems to have grown into such) of working each act up into a tableau has misled the author into as fatal a mistake. The distress of the plot lies in the hero and heroine making a secret of what might have been told without danger, there having been in the erroneous act nothing really clandestine. Of this a scoundrel named Captain Waters (Mr. G. H. Peveril) takes advantage, and attempts to levy blackmail upon Archie Lovell (Miss Henrietta Hodson), demanding indeed five hundred pounds for his silence. Immediately after his departure the other parties to the transaction, Major Seton (Mr. George Rignold) and Gerald Durant (Mr. G. F. Neville), meet together suddenly, and have only to speak in order necessarily to explain the matter in a satisfactory manner to themselves and their friends; when, instead of doing so, they strike ridiculous attitudes, and the curtain falls upon an insignificant tableau. The last act, having consequently to proceed on an insufficient basis, is, accordingly, a comparative failure, though it concludes with a pretty enough situation, of which the audience evidently approved. Still there was a general sense of short-coming, the source of which we have endeavoured to indicate. The simplicity and innocence of Archie were beautifully and tenderly interpreted by Miss Hodson. Mr. Rignold has been specially engaged for Major Seton, and supported the character with care and skill; but we see in him no special fitness for the part, but rather the contrary, and nothing in the part worthy of his abilities. Mrs. Blythe, the doctor's wife, was sustained with spirit by Miss Maggie Brennan; and the doctor himself was amusing in the hands of Mr. Fosbrooke. The other parts were rendered with an average amount of talent; but scarcely seemed available to any possible plot, that might have been constructed out of their peculiarities. As the case stands, there is not a shadow of one to claim their allegiance or support.

ADELPHI.

Mr. John Oxenford's farce, entitled "Magic Toys," has been revived for Miss Kate Vaughan, whose dancing is as well appreciated as known, and whose elocution, we are glad to find, in the dialogue of the piece, was perfect. Miss Hudspeth, as Urgundula, was deservedly encored in the air, "Oh, give me back my pretty toys!" She was also charming in the song, "Good-by, sweetheart, good-by!" The same author's farce, "A Waltz by Ardit," continues attractive; and the melodrama of "The Prayer in the Storm" is exceedingly popular.

GAIETY.

Mr. Charles Mathews has reappeared in his favourite part of Mopus, in "Married for Money," and also as Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff in "The Critic." In both ventures he has been ably supported and abundantly patronised. Mr. Herman Vezin and Mr. Harcourt represented Sneer and Dangle. "The Critic," however, is, we think, somewhat injured by the numerous "gags" which have been interpolated. Many of the audience left before its conclusion—the result, we fear, of this increasing stage-abuse.

PRINCESS'S.

Mdle. Favart appeared during the past week in the new comedy entitled "Le Sphinx," recently produced at the Theatre Royal Français with great success, owing to the sensation created by Mdle. Croizette in the mysterious character of the heroine, and particularly in the death scene, which was full of terror. Mdle. Favart mitigates this feeling, and renders the representation much less sensational. She was entirely equal to the situation, and eminently tragic, without exaggerating the melodramatic points. The piece suffers from the many long speeches with which the action is retarded. Mdle. Kelly deserves, however, distinction for the admirable manner in which she supported the part of Bertha de Savigny—a character scarcely second to that of the Sphinx herself. Of the other artistes engaged we prefer to say nothing.

THE MAGAZINES.

There is nothing of especial note in the *Cornhill* this month. "Far from the Madding Crowd" is continued with considerable ability; the talk of the rustics, however, is too palpably artificial. It gives the rustic mind as it appears after passing through the medium of a mind of culture, and produces an effect of unreality by a too obvious determination to be extremely natural. The article on the French press during the Revolution has more to do with the revolution than the press, the influence of which, considerable as it was, is perhaps somewhat overrated by the writer. It was not wholly or chiefly by their contributions to newspapers that Mirabeau and Robespierre successively directed the course of the revolution. The writer's sympathies are anti-Republican, and his illustrative selections are too exclusively taken from Royalist journals or the least reputable ones of the other party. The author of an agreeable paper on Iceland treats his subject less from the point of view of scenery than from the comparatively unfamiliar one of the social condition and mental characteristics of the people. Iceland would appear to be a country where the narrowness and paucity of intellectual interests is largely compensated by the general attainment of a fair uniform level. Almost every Iclander is by manner and bearing a gentleman, the poetic and historic traditions of the country are the common property of all, and the poorest is enough of a patriot to have the portrait of the popular leader in his house. On the other hand, the old enterprising spirit has died out from want of objects on which to employ itself. The lines "To a Friend Leaving England in September," signed with the easily recognisable initials "J. A. S.," are a characteristic example of the elaborate but constrained poetry of highly-refined culture.

The writer of an able paper in *Fraser* on the working of the Irish Land Act makes out a strong case for the further application of its leading principles, and especially for the extension of the Ulster custom to the whole of Ireland. One would fancy, however, that the composition of the essay must date from some months back, so unconscious does the writer appear of the impossibility of carrying any such measure through the present Parliament. The Irish people have themselves conspired to defeat their own wishes, in so far as their incorrigible factiousness has contributed to the overthrow of the Gladstone Ministry. Professor Newman greatly exaggerates the dark side of Roman administration; but his essay, like everything he writes, is original and suggestive. Mr. Conway gives an interesting account of a remarkable man, the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, who, having commenced life as a blacksmith in Yorkshire, has achieved a position of extraordinary influence in the north western States of America. Judging from the specimens given, Mr. Collyer's eloquence is of a homely type, notwithstanding some questionable rhetorical embellishments. He would seem to have a certain affinity to Henry Ward Beecher, but, while inferior in wit and originality, to be exempt from every trace of buffoonery. "The Father of Universal Suffrage" would make that institution blush for its parentage, were it not really too absurd to affiliate it upon that inept marplot, Ledru Rollin. Mr. E. Gosse's criticism of the great dramatist Webster is delicate and appreciative, and he announces a literary discovery of considerable interest—namely, the possibility of completely disengaging Webster's share of "A Cure for a Cuckold," from the inferior work of his coadjutor, Rowley; thus, if the detached passages indeed form as complete and symmetrical a whole as Mr. Gosse considers, virtually adding another to the series of Webster's plays.

Macmillan has more light articles than ordinary. Captain Chapman's "Ride through the Bazaar at Yarkund" graphically depicts the commercial aspects of this newly-discovered city—the destined mart, it is hoped, of English exports to Central Asia. Business appears exceedingly brisk at present, and the wants, not only of Yarkundeans, but of their European visitors, seem even now by no means ill supplied. "Ordered South," by R. L. Stevenson, is a pathetic yet not despondent portrayal of the feelings of a consumptive patient virtually under sentence of death. "More about Vermont" displays, in no unkindly spirit, the characteristic faults of the American character in the north-eastern States, which are such as to suggest that the English type, when transplanted to America, is liable to degenerate without a liberal foreign admixture: some of them, at least, are not those most prevalent among the English who stay at home. Mrs. Knox's lines on the funeral of Livingstone are not unworthy of the occasion. Mendelssohn's correspondence with Ferdinand Hiller is concluded.

The chief feature of *Blackwood* is the continuation of "Alice Lorraine," but the character of Hercules as depicted in Sophocles and Euripides is also the subject of a thoroughly interesting paper, able, scholarly, and tasteful. "Convivium Templare" is another of those dismal resuscitations of the "Noctes Ambrosianae," whose distance from the original in humour corresponds accurately with their distance in point of time. "Setting Sail" refers to the new Administration, which has, it appears, put forth upon the waters with a fair wind. The metaphor is not a very happy one; the voyage of every Administration, however prolonged by dexterity or good fortune, must inevitably terminate in shipwreck at last.

The *Fortnightly* contains three articles of special interest. Mr. Ashton Dilke's "Siberia," a chapter from his forthcoming book of travel, is a satisfactory earnest of the entertainment this is likely to afford. Mr. Dilke judiciously and courageously explored Siberia in the winter, when its characteristic aspects are most fully displayed, and found that its horrors have been greatly exaggerated. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, in her reply to Dr. Maudsley on the evil effects attributed to excessive study

on the part of females, takes the line of contending that the evidence in support of this conclusion is principally founded on the abuses of the college system in America. Mr. Wallace's defence of Spiritualism will be read with the respect due to the eminence, conviction, and courage of the writer. We fear, notwithstanding, that the principal fact it will be held to establish is his loose notion of the value of testimony. Mr. J. B. Paton extenuates the apparent harshness of the recent German ecclesiastical legislation by pointing out the protection it extends to the inferior clergy. It is to be regretted that this aspect was not more prominently brought forward in the first instance.

The *Contemporary* again challenges attention by an Homeric version from the pen of Mr. Gladstone, and again we must say that the late Premier's rendering is much less to our taste than the thoughtful observations by which it is prefaced. It is most commendably faithful, but awkward and bald. We do not know why Mr. W. R. Greg should consider himself to be enacting the part of Cassandra. The political and social perils he points out are denied by few; but few either will deny that our national history is the history of a chronic liability to danger in some form; and that such must inevitably be the case with every not altogether fossilised organism. Mr. Fitz-james Stephens's reply to Archbishop Manning is trenchant and conclusive. In demonstrating the possibility of the painless extinction of the Establishment, Mr. J. Hoppood runs full tilt upon the main difficulty—the disposal of the existing edifices. The number of Churchmen willing to maintain their ministers from their own resources is very much larger than that of those who would transfer any property in their churches to other denominations. The lecturers of the Liberation Society do well to insist on a proviso which will find them work for the whole of their lives.

In *Scribner's Monthly* we have to remark a beautifully illustrated paper on the manners and scenery of Tennessee; and in the *Transatlantic* an angry assault on Mr. Seward's memory by Mr. Black, one of the old-fashioned Democratic politicians who fondly imagine that the civil war could have been averted by further concessions to the South. Mrs. Linton's "Patricia Kemball" is the chief feature of *Temple Bar*, as Mr. Francillon's "Olympia" is of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where Mr. Hatton's "Clytie" is concluded. The last chapters have been condensed in the magazine, but will be published in their entirety. Mrs. Buchanan's "Eros Athanatos" is ethereal in intention but substantial in execution, like a fairy nurtured upon beef. "The Official Member" is a clever Parliamentary sketch.

We must be content with a general acknowledgment of Tinsley, Belgravia, Good Words, the Victoria Magazine, the Monthly Packet, and several others.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

Among the archives of Toulouse exists the registry of a singular will, made by a countryman of the immediate environs in 1781. This peasant, who was the owner of a considerable sum of money, besides his house and the land surrounding it, had no children, but had attached himself to a horse he always rode, though it does not seem to have been particularly comely in appearance. His affection for this animal was very constant; for, finding himself seriously ill, and having decided on making his will, he disposed of all his property in favour of the four-footed favourite in these terms:—"I declare that I appoint my russet cob my universal heir, and I desire that he may belong to my nephew George." The will was contested; but, strange to say, it was ultimately confirmed. A very experienced jurist-consulte, by name Claude Serres, professor of "droit civil" at Montpellier, has cited the case, and gives the reason for the decision arrived at. This celebrated lawyer states "that the will was pronounced valid, and that the succession of the testator was adjudicated to the nephew whom he had designated as proprietor of the horse, because it was ruled that the simplicity of the rustic should secure to him the execution of his last will, and that, having named his nephew as legatee of the horse, he intended he should have it endowed with the bequests he had bestowed upon it.—(See *Journal de Paris*, Dec. 3, 1782.)

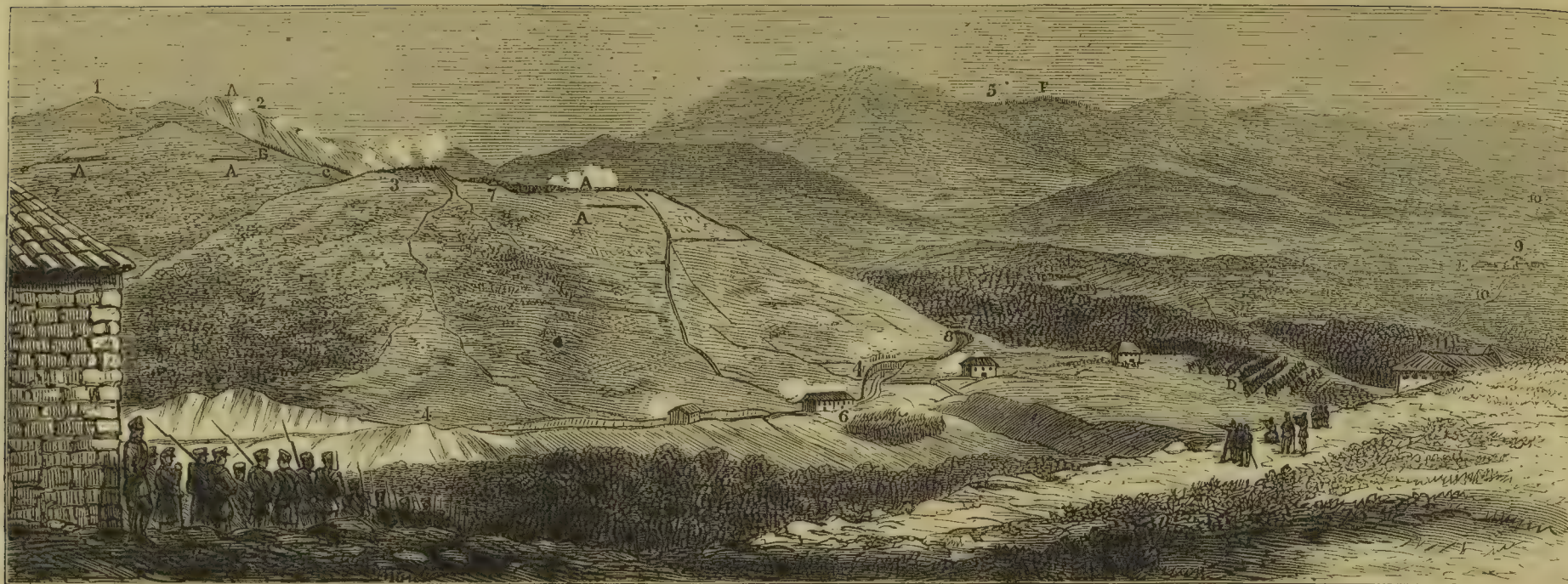
In June, 1828, the London papers recorded the singular will of an English testator, named Garland, containing the following clause:—"I bequeath to my monkey, my dear and amusing Jacko, the sum of £10 sterling per annum, to be employed for his sole and exclusive use and benefit; to my faithful dog, Shock, and my well-beloved cat, Tib, a pension of £5 sterling; and I desire that, in case of the death of either of the three, the lapsed pension shall pass to the other two, between whom it is to be equally divided. On the death of all three the sum appropriated to this purpose shall become the property of my daughter Gertrude, to whom I give this preference among my children because of the large family she has, and the difficulty she finds in bringing them up."

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Lords that the right claimed by Lord Rossmore and by Lord Massy to vote at the election of representative Peers for Ireland has been established to his satisfaction.

Mr. Edward Maxwell Kenney, M.A. of Merton College, Oxford, and Mr. John Gerald Fitzmaurice, B.A. of University College, Oxford, have been appointed inspectors of schools. Mr. Thomas Anderson Stewart, M.A. of Aberdeen University, has been appointed an inspector of schools in Scotland.

His Majesty the King of Italy has been pleased to confer on Mr. R. H. Major, of the British Museum (one of the secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society), the insignia and diploma of a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy. This is a recognition of the service rendered to Italy by Mr. Major's complete vindication of the authenticity of the narrative of the voyages of the Venetian brothers Zeno to the northern seas in the fourteenth century. For centuries this book, printed in 1553, has been regarded by many as a tissue of fiction. It was certainly, as the learned John Pinkerton described it, "one of the most puzzling in the whole circle of literature." Now that its puzzles have been solved and its authenticity established, we have in this valuable document the latest account known of the lost colony of Greenland, to discover which the Kings of Denmark have, in the past 300 years, sent out many unsuccessful expeditions. What is yet more interesting, we here find Venetians sending home to their fellow-citizens in Venice information respecting Europeans in North America a hundred years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic. Mr. Major's researches into the obscure early history of other maritime geographical achievements are highly appreciated by all scholars. His life of the Portuguese Prince Henry, called "The Navigator," is a standard work. He has also the merit of having proved, from a set of ancient maps, that the Portuguese were acquainted with Australia about 1530, nearly three quarters of a century before its supposed discovery by the Dutch.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



1. Galdames Mountains. 2. Limestone cliff. 3. Carlist Intrenchment. 4. Railroad to the Iron-Mines. 5. Mountains of Sopuerta. 6. Galdames Inn. 7. Wood full of Carlists. 8. San Felice Bridge. 9. Village of Mercadillo. 10. Road to Valmaseda. 11. Houses of Mercadillo. A, A, A. Carlist Intrenchments. B. Carlists Retreating. C. Left wing of Concha's Army. D. Saragossa Regiment, making a feigned attack on the Carlists. E. Battery. F. Concha's Troops.

BATTLE OF GALDAMES, APRIL 30 : VIEW TAKEN FROM THE HEIGHTS OF MONTELLANO.

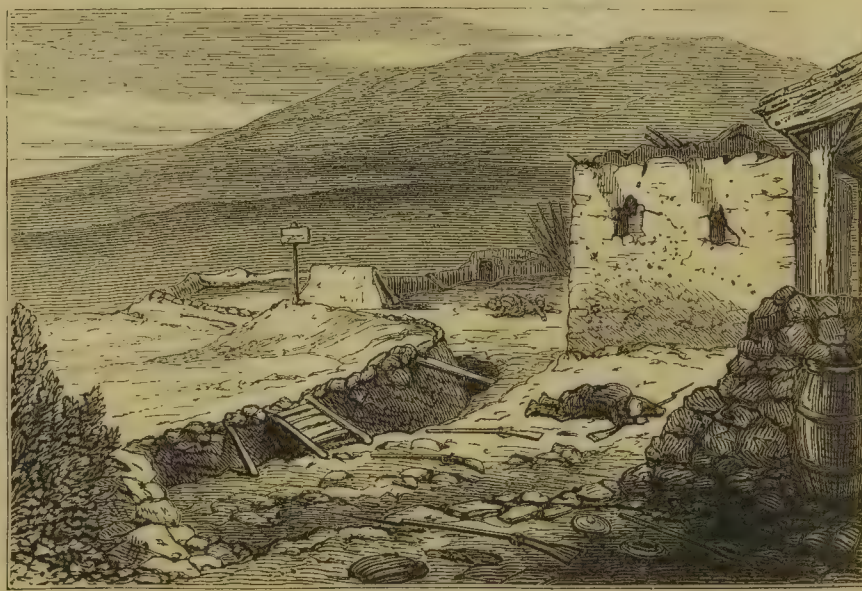
The main force of the Carlists is still in the neighbourhood of Bilbao, where severe skirmishes took place at the beginning of this week. Some additional sketches by our Special Artist at the head-quarters of the Spanish National Army (often mentioned as Republican) show the positions held by the combatants in the recent fighting. We have, on former occasions, described the mountainous country north-west of Bilbao, along

the Somorrostro ranges, famous for their iron ore, where the Carlists, under General Elio, had intrenched themselves in a formidable manner. From those heights, it will be remembered, the Carlists were expelled, two or three weeks ago, by the combined movements of Marshal Serrano and Marshal Concha. One of our present illustrations is that of a portion of the Carlist trenches at San Pedro de Abanto, the centre of

their lines. It was abandoned, at three o'clock in the morning, on the 1st inst. A female wine-seller, or *cantinière*, went down to Murieta and announced their flight. The church and village of Abanto were found in ruins. The parapets of the intrenchments had been knocked to pieces by the cannonade. Serrano that day entered the village, and signed a Government decree before the altar in the church. One of Serrano's bat-



SERRANO AND HIS STAFF AT MONTELLANO.



CARLIST TRENCH, SAN PEDRO DE ABANTO.

teries, that of San Lorenzo, was the subject of two preceding sketches. There is also here a sketch of its casemate, or bomb-proof covered place for the abode of the artillery officer in command.

The village of Las Carenas, on the opposite bank of the river Nervion at Portugalete, was some time occupied by the Carlists, while they besieged that town. Its best houses, which

were marine villas for the citizens of Bilbao in time of peace, are now pierced with shot-holes, or half-demolished by the bombardment, as shown in the sketch.

The battle of April 30—an important action in the late campaign—was begun by Serrano occupying the heights of Montellano and Mercadillo, which overlook the Somorrostro valley. In one of our Artist's sketches Marshal Serrano and

Admiral Topete, with the staff, are seen where they stood upon the hill of Montellano. The mountain rising in the background is that of Galdames. We also give a panoramic view from Montellano, the references to which may serve to explain the published accounts of the battle. The Carlist position on the Galdames heights was finally stormed by a night attack, with twelve battalions, under General Palacios, who lost thirty men.



RUINED HOUSES AT LAS CARENAS.



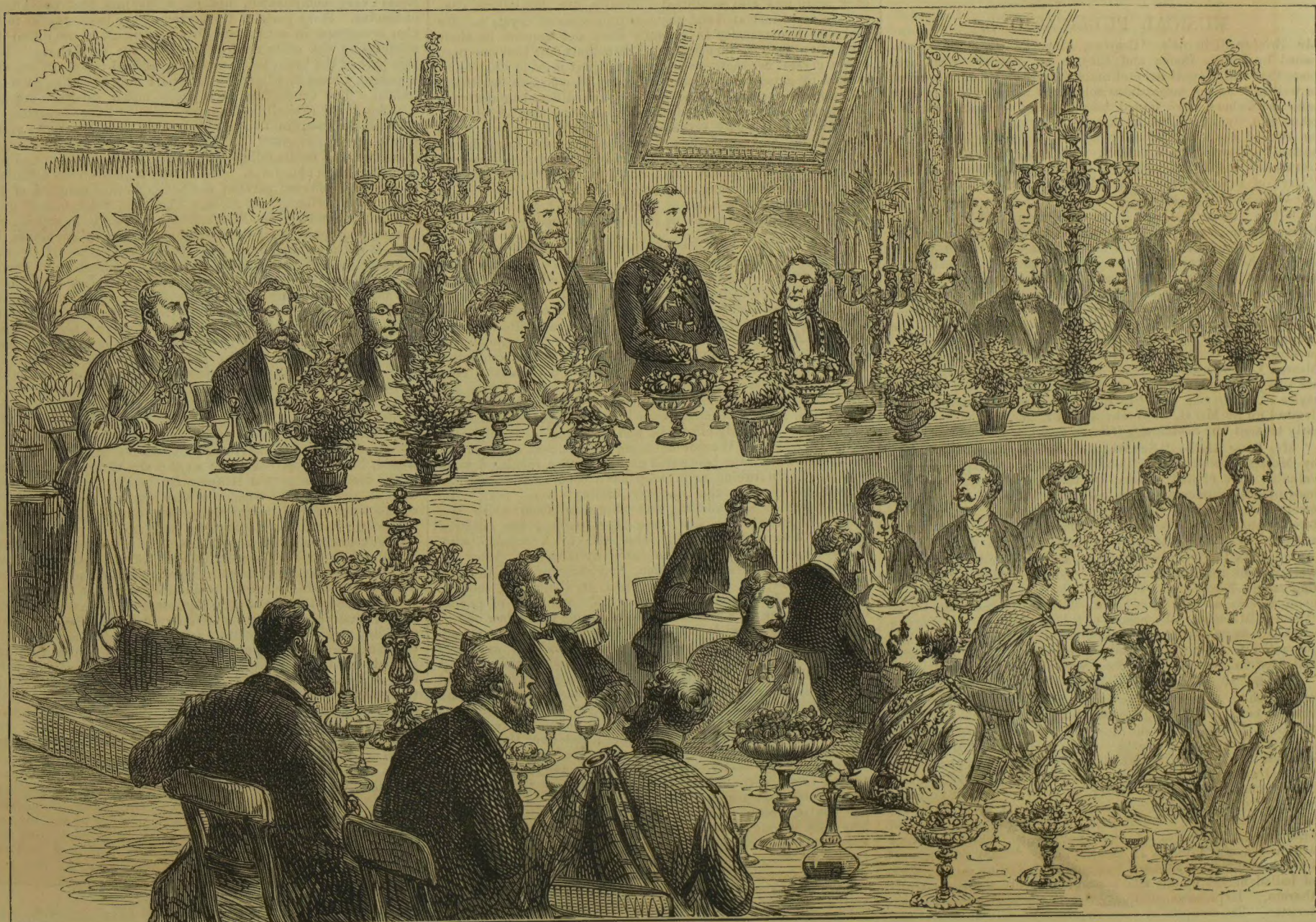
CASEMATE IN THE BATTERY OF SAN LORENZO.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND ROYAL PARTY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



A FRUIT-SELLER'S SHOP, ST. PETERSBURG.



BANQUET TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AT PORTSMOUTH.

SKETCHES IN RUSSIA.

The scenes of ordinary city life in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and that of the popular religious ceremonial of Easter Eve, take some additional interest from the Czar's presence among us this week. They contribute, with other sketches of Russian manners and customs already published, to show the difference of national character between his Imperial Majesty's subjects and our own countrymen. The magnificent Isaac Church at St. Petersburg was lately described. A sketch is given of the customary presentation of Easter offerings by the devout and pious, who are rewarded with a priestly benediction and sprinkling of consecrated water from the hyssop-bough carried by his Reverence for that purpose. The street scene at Moscow may be commended to imitation, under the patronage of our temperance societies, whose cause would be furthered by promoting the cheap and ready provision of a refreshing cup of tea, instead of beer or ardent spirits, at all hours of the day, from bar or stall. The Russian tea of prime quality is brought overland through Siberia from China. It is usually drunk without milk or sugar, but with a slice of lemon, and is said to be very nice when the taste has become accustomed to it. Fruit, especially of the dried sorts—figs, raisins, prunes, almonds and nuts, with mushrooms and glukvi, a small red berry of the country—find great sale in the Russian towns.

We make this an opportunity also for noticing a new book, in two volumes, just published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, "Through Russia, from St. Petersburg to the Crimea." The authoress, Mrs. Guthrie, accompanied by her daughter, sojourned about one month in each of the two Russian capital cities, then visited Nijni-Novgorod, the great commercial town of East Russia, and descended the Volga to Astrakhan, whence the two English ladies returned westward, by the Don and the Sea of Azov, to Kertch, Sebastopol, and Eupatoria. In the second volume, containing the descriptions of places around the Caspian and the Black Sea, there is much of fresh interest. But the objects more frequently noticed by English tourists in St. Petersburg and Moscow are discussed by Mrs. Guthrie with an agreeable freshness of seeing and enjoying the sights. Another new book, of which some readers may like to hear, is "Rites and Customs of the Greco-Russian Church," by H. C. Romanoff (Rivingtons). It is a series of brief tales and sketches, edited by Miss Yonge, the authoress of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AT PORTSMOUTH.

The festivities at Portsmouth upon the return of the troops from the Ashantee war ended, on Tuesday week, with a banquet to Sir Garnet Wolseley and a hundred officers of all branches of the service engaged in the expedition. On arriving in the town, Sir Garnet was received at the railway station by General Sir Hastings Doyle, the Mayor of Portsmouth, and others. A crowd had assembled, and the General was loudly cheered. Outside the Assembly Rooms, in the evening, there was a crowd again to see the arrival of the guests. The large room was decorated with flowers, mirrors, and plate; the names of the battles of the campaign were inscribed on the walls. The gallery was filled with ladies. The guests were conducted to the dining-room, the Mayoress taking the arm of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Amongst the guests on the right and left of the Mayor were Captain Sir John Commerell, Captain Sir John Glover, Colonel Sir F. W. Festing, Colonel Sir John M'Leod, Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, General Lord Templetown, General Sir Hastings Doyle, and Captain Fremantle. After dinner, the proper toasts for such an occasion were duly honoured. Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Glover, and Sir Francis Festing made suitable speeches. We give an illustration of the scene at this banquet.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Brinley Richards's "Czarina, Mazurka de Salon" (published by Messrs. Cocks and Co.), is an effective pianoforte piece that will, doubtless, find much favour on its own account as well as from the associations connected with the title. The same publishers have issued two pleasing fantasias, also for piano solo, by Mr. W. S. Rockstro. One of these is founded on two of the principal subjects of Wagner's opera "Tannhauser"—the well-known march and Tannhauser's air, "Die Götter der Liebe, soll mein Lied ertönen"—the other, entitled "Lays of Prince Charlie," introduces the Scottish air, "He's o'er the hills and far away."

"The Harper's Grave" is a setting, by Mr. Brinley Richards, of some lines by the Rev. Llewellyn Thomas (Geraint), of which poem it is superfluous to speak in praise, its merit having gained it the Banting prize at the Ruthin Eisteddfod of 1868. The music of Mr. Richards is highly expressive in its vocal portion, while the pianoforte accompaniment is appropriately made to consist largely of arpeggios—probably it was originally designed for the harp—and the general result is a very characteristic song, which, moreover, presents no mechanical difficulties in its interpretation. Among Messrs. Cocks and Co.'s recent publications of pianoforte music are two pleasing transcriptions of vocal pieces of very opposite styles—Beethoven's air, "In questa tomba" has been prettily dressed up by Mr. G. F. West; and Mr. A. Wright has similarly treated the Scotch air, "Smile again, my bonnie lassie."

Mr. King Hall's "School for the Harmonium," published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., is an inexpensive yet valuable code of instructions for that popular drawing-room instrument, commencing with full explanations of its peculiar mechanism, the mode of managing the stops, &c., followed by twenty progressive studies, which lead to a series of pieces arranged by some of the most eminent professors of the day.

"Lillie's Picture Music" (Messrs. Boosey and Co.) will be welcome to multitudes of tiny pianists, whose diminutive fingers are here enabled to realise the prominent features of compositions of various schools. The first book consists of "Sacred Melodies," the second of "Popular Melodies;" many of the passages having the leading fingering indicated, and the juvenile interest being maintained and varied by the attractive full-sized engravings interspersed with the music.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. maintain their well-known activity as publishers of vocal and instrumental music, various productions in each class having recently been issued by them. Often as Mr. J. L. Hatton's name appears as a song-composer it is always welcome, and is again so in a very graceful production entitled "In her garden," which can scarcely fail to please both musical and unmusical hearers, and yet does not tax severely the powers of the singer, either as to execution or range of voice. "The Russian Bridal-Song," to words by C. J. Rowe, is an adaptation, by Dr. Rimbault, of one of the most beautiful and popular melodies of that nationality, which has now acquired a new interest in this country. "Only once more," by Louisa Gray, is another welcome contribution to the stock of ballad music, by one who has added largely and successfully thereto. Expressive simplicity is here the appropriate characteristic. The compass of voice required is only an octave and one note, from D below the lines to E in the fourth space. In two songs, "May and December" and "At his hearth alone,"

we again meet with the name of Cotsford Dick, which is likely to become much more known, judging by these and other specimens of his productions. Both these songs have the combined merits of agreeable melody and simplicity; the first requires a soprano (or tenor) voice capable of touching the high A, the other is within the more limited compass of a mezzo-soprano. Mr. W. T. Wrighton has long since gained wide acceptance as a producer of songs and ballads, several new specimens of which (recently published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.) will bear comparison with his previous pieces of the kind. "Only with thee," "One lock of hair," "My little child," and "Lily" will all be found available by an ordinary mezzo-soprano voice. The popular ballad, "The old, old song," has been effectively transcribed as a pianoforte piece by Mr. Brinley Richards. Prefaced by a short introduction, the melody is given simply, and is afterwards surrounded with arpeggio and other passages, contrasting well with the cantabile of the theme. The name of Oscar Comettant is known both as a musical critic and a composer, and we now have it, in the latter capacity, attached to three publications by Messrs. Metzler and Co.—one a melodious and animated waltz, entitled "Neva," another a fantasia called "Italia," in which an andantino of the nocturno kind leads to a spirited allegretto in tarantella rhythm; and the third a capital movement, "Alla Polka." "The Royal Russian Galop" is an adaptation to dance purposes (by Mr. J. E. Mallandaine) of the national melody mentioned above.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SYMMETRY IN NATURE.

Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S., Keeper of the Mineral Department in the British Museum and Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Physical Symmetry in Crystals on Thursday week. In his opening remarks he stated that the idea of symmetry involves repetition according to some law, which includes at once regularity of interval, or rhythm, and a principle of distribution. He mentioned certain sorts of symmetry, such as symmetry to a point, to a line or to several lines, to an axis or to several axes, also symmetry in a flat surface and in a solid figure; and the human face, a leaf, a flower, and a tower were referred to as examples of the simplest kind of symmetry. He then commented on the embodiment of the subtle elements of symmetry in the works of artists, and especially alluded to the use made by the Greeks, Assyrians, and Arabs of the rhythm of repetitive ornament in decorative art, adding that the ear, like the eye, also recognises as an element of beauty not only rhythmic measure, but symmetry of structure in music and poetry. In nature symmetry underlies all growth. A poet has revealed the great truth that the different parts of the corolla of the flower are only metamorphosed leaves, and this change of function is associated with symmetrical repetition of the metamorphosed element. The whole plant obeys one law of symmetry. Except that function is wanting, and that their growth belongs to the lifeless world, the same is true of the inorganic molecular structures termed crystals. A crystal, then, may be defined as a molecular system, obeying a law of symmetry, and a "crystal form," as a group of faces with edges and quoins repeated symmetrically; the crystal generally comprising several forms. The repetition of the same edge or angle, and therefore of the same inclinations of corresponding faces, gives a key to crystal-symmetry—that is, to a science of crystallography—and by means of their angles, crystals, though differing in size and in the proportions of even repeated faces, may be identified by using the goniometer. Interesting examples of the development of crystals were then given, some being shown by the electric light; and the singular transformation of the red to the yellow iodide of mercury and back again was also exhibited. Finally, Mr. Maskelyne considered and illustrated the physical properties of crystals. He said that homogeneity in crystals does not consist in their presenting qualities identical in all directions, but that one part of the crystal is exactly as every other part is; and he demonstrated by experiments that the degree of cohesion, hardness, and optical character of several crystals differed in different directions. One of these consisted in showing that a crystal of cyanite may be easily scratched by a knife along one of its faces, while the same face was untouched by the knife drawn across it; while it needed a substance as hard as a topaz to cut it in a third direction. In conclusion, he defined symmetry in crystals as consisting in directions similarly endowed being repeated according to a law of symmetry which follows that to which the faces of any one of its forms are obedient.

THE STEAM-SHIP FARADAY AND CABLE-LAYING.

Dr. C. Williams Siemens, F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting, May 15, began his discourse by reminding his audience that an electric telegraph now consists of the electro-motor, or battery, the conductor (copper wire), and the receiving instruments, of which there are various forms exhibited in the library. Attempts, he said, have been made to suppress the conducting-wire by employing water or air as the conductor, which appear to be feasible, but which are successful only for short distances. An insulating coating for the wire has been proved to be essentially necessary; and for this purpose, after pitch, resin, and indiarubber had failed, gutta-percha was found to be perfectly effectual, and has been generally used since 1847, when Werner Siemens constructed a covering-machine. Protection being still needed for the insulated wire, lead and chain tubing and hemp have been successively employed to obviate the dangers arising from rust, the teredo, whales and sharks, and abrasions from rocks and ships' anchors. In one case the cable was injured through entanglement with the tail of a whale, who, unable to extricate itself, was eaten by sharks. After describing the condition, insulation, and sheathings of the new Atlantic cable, Dr. Siemens explained, by the aid of models, diagrams, and experiments, the essential conditions of paying out and picking up a cable, which are simple in shallow water, but very complicated in deep sea. He stated that the steamship Faraday had been provided with machinery expressly constructed for realising these conditions with the greatest safety—all which was the result of much experimental research, since safe stowage and easy manœuvring power are indispensable requisites. Formerly cables were stowed dry; but it was soon discovered that heat was generated, and that the gutta-percha consequently melted; and now the cable is placed in tanks, and, by suitable arrangements, is paid out from water to water. Between these tanks there is a testing-room, with apparatus for ascertaining the condition of the cable from time to time. To enable the ship to reverse its course, both ends are alike provided with rudders. She may be moved from midships, and, by means of twin screws set at a particular angle, power is given to the vessel to turn completely round in her own length. This was done in open sea in eight minutes two seconds. After describing the compound engines, the dynamometer, and other apparatus, as well as Berthon's hydrostatic log and the life-boats, Dr. Siemens concluded by saying that, with the consent of Mrs. Faraday, the ship had been named after the greatest of electricians, who was a type of singleness of purpose and a kind friend; and, appealing

to his hearers, he said he trusted that the vessel would sail the next morning, to lay the "Direct United States Cable," with the fine old English sentiment in their hearts, "God speed the Faraday!" The Earl of Rosse, D.C.L., F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair. In the library were exhibited in action the automatic telegraph system, Hughes's telegraph type-printing system, two remarkably quick-acting submarine Morse printing instruments, by Dr. Siemens; and Messrs. F. H. Varley and Edward Furness showed a "power-coupling" for avoiding sudden strains in paying out cables and other purposes. Electric writing-balls, by Mr. Sofus Holten and Mr. F. H. Varley, were also exhibited in action.

MERCURY, VENUS, AND THE MOON.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor began his second lecture on the Planetary System, on Saturday last, by considering the meagre amount of information which astronomy affords respecting the planets Mercury and Venus. He showed that Mercury, owing to its proximity to the sun, is exposed to a degree of heat which renders the existence of such forms of life as we know improbable if not impossible; and he explained that the difficulty is not removed by supposing the air of the planet to be exceedingly rare. In the case of Venus, the heat is not so excessive; nevertheless, if, as De Vico and others allege, her inclination is nearly twice as great as the earth's, there must result variations of temperature from a heat far exceeding that of the terrestrial tropics to a cold equalling that of our arctic regions; and such variations occurring in the short year of Venus (only 225 days) would render life impossible to the higher forms existing on the earth. Passing to the moon, Mr. Proctor remarked that it should be regarded rather as a companion than as a satellite of the earth, since it obeys the sun's attraction rather than the earth's. It should be considered as a planet largely perturbed by the earth—in fact, as the fifth member of the terrestrial family of planets circling within the zone of asteroids. After exhibiting a series of magnified photographs of the moon in various phases, as well as drawings by means of the lantern and electric lamp, Mr. Proctor proceeded to discuss the probable nature and succession of the processes by which the moon's surface attained its present condition; first touching on a theory which he had merely suggested in his book on the moon (and for which he had been criticised)—viz., that the moon's surface may have been to some degree affected by meteoric downfalls; since, according to Professor Newton's present estimated rate of downfall, one meteor per inch would have fallen on the moon's surface during the past ten million years. Nevertheless, he said, it would be unreasonable to maintain that the general features of the moon's surface arose from any such cause. After considering Mr. Nasmyth's explanations, and, in passing, eulogising the work on the moon recently issued by that gentleman and Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Proctor propounded the theory, partly suggested in his own treatise, according to which the leading features of the moon's surface are explained, by dividing her history into two portions—1, the earlier, when the crust contracted faster than the nucleus; 2, when the nucleus contracted faster than the crust. He then dealt with the question whether changes are still in progress, and arrived at the conclusion that, though this may be the case, no demonstrative evidence of the fact has yet been obtained. Mars and the Ring of Small Planets will form the subject of the lecture of to-day (Saturday).

RECENT STUDIES OF THE BRAIN—INSANITY.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his sixth and concluding lecture, on Tuesday last, with an account of the experiments of Fritsch, Hitzig, and Ferrier, who by exciting different parts of the cortex of the brain caused movements to be produced in different parts of the body. These movements, though sometimes very complicated, are of a definite and predictable character. Some parts of the cortex of the brain appear to be also concerned in sensation. No movement is produced by stimulating the quite anterior part of the cerebrum; but if this part of the brain be removed the animal becomes dull, and apparently loses intelligence; this part may therefore be intellectual. The cerebellum is a great motor ganglion for the muscles of the eyeball, and appears also to have something to do with the co-ordination of movements. Dr. Ferrier's experiments were performed on monkeys, dogs, cats, and other animals. No result followed stimulation when the animal was narcotised by chloroform. In this way it seems to be definitely shown that different parts of the hemispherical ganglion of the brain have different functions. This, the fundamental principle of phrenology, Dr. Rutherford considers to be sound; but the geography of the brain promulgated by its advocates, he said, is quite unwarranted, and the pretension to tell mental characteristics from the shape of the skull ridiculous. During mental activity the brain is abundantly supplied with blood, but far less so during sleep; and a full supply of nourishment to the brain is therefore essential to vigorous thought. Various parts of the brain may be influenced by thought, and the brain itself may be so affected as to lead to insanity. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that thought goes on within the brain, and that the brain is concerned with its production. After describing the effects of strychnia, opium, and chloroform upon brain-action, Dr. Rutherford said that insanity must be regarded as a result of brain disease; and he stated that Dr. Batty Luke, of Edinburgh, and himself, in thirty cases of chronic insanity had found alterations in the brain. It would, however, be absurd to expect any change of structure in the brain of a person temporarily insane through a small dose of alcohol. He considers that insanity will increase, in consequence of the greater and greater demand for exertion of the brain; but this tendency, he said, may be combated by the diffusion of a sound knowledge of the conditions for healthy brain action and of the indications of an abnormal state. Melancholia may result from indigestion and defective nourishment of the brain, from over-brainwork, and from other causes; and to remedy this strict attention must be given to the physiological conditions. Every sane individual possesses the power of aiding the evolution of the brain, which is the result of rigid obedience to physiological laws. Mental action is thus enabled, and the individual takes a higher place. It is, therefore, one of the greatest of our duties not only to avoid everything which tends to reverse this progress and degrade brain evolution, but also to cultivate everything that can aid it, so that there may be a continual elevation of the race. The evolution of the brain goes on long after the evolution of other parts of the individual has ceased; and man has this evolution to a large extent in his own hands. By his voluntary actions he can aid it or reverse it; hence a grave responsibility rests upon him. In concluding, Dr. Rutherford commented upon the immense difficulty of the physiology of the nervous system, the small extent of our knowledge respecting the mystery of the connection between body and soul, and the advantages which result from an acceptance of the truths of revelation, however incomprehensible to us in our present state.

Dr. W. H. Stone will, on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., begin a course of two lectures on the theory of Musical Instruments. The first lecture will be devoted to stringed instruments, and musical illustrations will be given by eminent

artists from the works of Bach, Corelli, Mendelssohn, and other masters. At the next Friday evening meeting Dean Stanley will give a discourse on the Roman Catacombs, as illustrating the Belief of the Early Christians.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS OF MASSEREENE AND FERRARD. The Right Hon. Olivia Deane, Dowager Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, died at Torquay, on the 10th inst., aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship, who was fourth daughter of Henry Deane Grady, Esq., of Lodge, in the county of Limerick, and Stillorgan Castle, in the county of Dublin, and sister of Louisa Dorcas, Lady Muskerry, and of Amelia, Lady Edward Chichester; married, Aug. 1, 1835, John Skeffington, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, K.P., and was left a widow, April 28, 1863, with four sons and four daughters. The eldest son is the present Viscount Massereene and Ferrard; and the eldest daughter, Dorcas Louisa, is the wife of Percy FitzGerald, Esq., of Fane Valley, in the county of Louth, the popular author.

LADY ELIZABETH CORNWALLIS.

Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, who died on the 11th inst., at her residence, 36, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in her sixty-eighth year, was the youngest daughter and last surviving child of Charles, second Marquis Cornwallis, by Lady Louisa Gordon, his wife, fourth daughter and coheirress of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. Her Ladyship's sisters, coheirresses with her of the last Marquis Cornwallis, who was son of the distinguished General Lord Cornwallis, Viceroy of Ireland, were Jane, late Lady Braybrooke; Lady Louisa Cornwallis, who died in 1872; Jemima, late Countess of St. Germans; and Lady Mary Ross, who died in 1860. The historic title of Cornwallis is no longer extant. Lady Elizabeth's cousin, James, fifth Earl, died May 21, 1852, when his honours became extinct, and his large property devolved on his only surviving child, Julia, now Viscountess Holmesdale.

SIR ROGER THERRY.

Sir Roger Therry, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, died, in Hanover-square, on the 17th inst. This able lawyer and estimable gentleman, the son of John Therry, Esq., of the county of Cork, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Bryan Keating, Esq., of Laginstown, in the county of Tipperary, was born in 1800, and called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1827. In 1829 he received the appointment of Commissioner of the Court of Requests for New South Wales, and proceeded to that colony, where he held for several years, until his final retirement from the Bench, in 1859, a very distinguished position. He was successively Attorney-General, Resident Judge at Port Philip, and Judge of the Supreme Court. He married, in 1827, Anne, daughter of P. Corley, Esq., of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, and leaves issue. Sir Roger was knighted, in 1869, in consideration of his eminent public services in Australia.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Letters of administration limited to trust property of the Right Hon. Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield, were granted on the 8th inst., with the consent of her husband, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, to Mrs. Anne Price Clark and Mrs. Catherine Price Jackson.

Letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of the Right Hon. Edward Thomas Baron Thurlow, late of Ashfield, Suffolk, who died on the 22nd ult., at No. 63, St. James's-street, intestate, a bachelor, were granted on the 12th inst., to Thomas John Hovell, the present Lord Thurlow, the brother of the deceased, and only next of kin, the personalty being sworn under £5000.

The will, dated Nov. 12, 1868, of Sir William Henry Bodkin, formerly Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions and Recorder of Dover, late of West Hill, Highgate, who died on March 26 last, was proved, on the 11th inst., by William Peter Bodkin, the son, and Harry Bodkin Poland, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to the Lamb and Flag Ragged School, Clerkenwell; and he directs his executors to pay for the term of three years the sums for which he was, at the time of his decease, an annual contributor to any charitable institution. After providing for his wife and daughter and giving legacies to Mr. Poland and his servants, he gives the residue to his said son.

The will, dated Dec. 5 last, of Lieutenant-Colonel John Dixon, late of No. 18, Seymour-street, Portman-square, who died on the 5th ult., at No. 42, Albany-street, Regent's Park, was proved on the 7th inst. by Charles Richard Littledale and James Murray, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator has left to his widow, Mrs. Eliza Dixon, his household furniture and effects, a pecuniary legacy of £10,000, and an annuity of £1500; to his executors, £500 each; to Mr. James Murray an additional sum of £5000; to William O'Brien an annuity of £100; to Charles Pearce the income of £5000; and there are various other legacies.

The will, with three codicils (dated, respectively, Oct. 12 and 13, 1866; June 2, 1868; and Sept. 12, 1870), of Mrs. Anna Maria Broadbent Napleton Stallard Penoyre, late of The Moor, Clifford, Herefordshire, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Thomas James Brown, the Rev. Charles Nutt, and Benjamin Haigh Allen, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Among the legacies may be mentioned £15,000 to her cousin, Thomas James Brown; £3000 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as an endowment for Holy Trinity Church, Hardwick, Herefordshire; and £2640 Two-and-a-Half per Cent Bank Annuities, £50 per annum of the interest to be paid to the organist of the same church, and the remainder to purchase sacramental wine, candles, and other necessaries. The rest of testatrix's property, including the Moor estate and all the realty, is settled upon the said Thomas James Brown for life, and after his decease to William Francis Raymond for life, with remainder to Ann Eliza Baker.

In the action of the East and West Junction Company against the Great Western Railway Company on a question of through rates the Commissioners have pronounced in favour of the direct route by Fenny Compton.

The Marquis of Ailesbury presided, last Saturday, at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Savernake Cottage Hospital, held at the Guildhall, Marlborough. This hospital, which was one of the first institutions of its kind, stands in one of the most healthy parts of Savernake Forest. It was founded a few years ago through the munificence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury and other members of the Bruce family. The institution receives patients from a large number of parishes in Wilts and Berks, and its existence is a great boon to the poor throughout a wide agricultural district. The report of the committee, read by the honorary secretary, congratulated the subscribers upon the condition of the funds.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

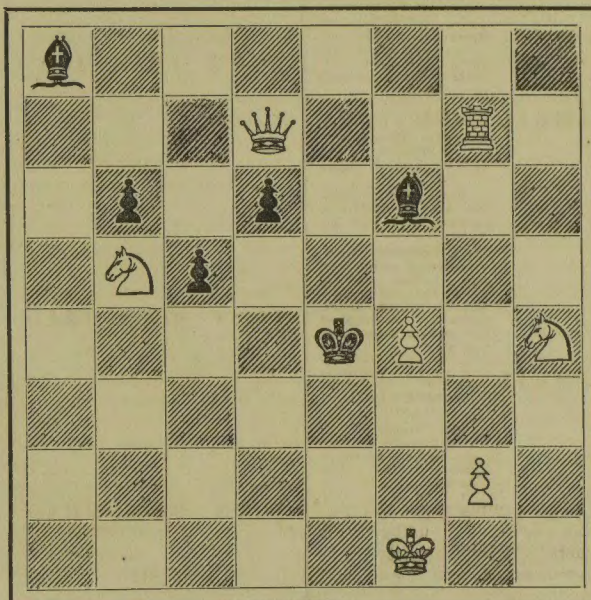
EAST MARDEN and Others.—Be good enough to address your letters on Chess according to the directions on the top of this column.
DR. ORSINI.—They shall be reported on in a few days.
G. G. F.—Your name was not required for publication. Please to send another copy of the problem in question. The former was, no doubt, destroyed.
W. V. G. D., JOHN BLOW, G. H. R.—Dr Gold's Problem, No. 1875, is perfectly correct, and the moves you suggest are no impediment to the mate in three moves. You should examine positions more carefully before writing.
H. SCHLESINGER, Bahia.—The examiners pronounce No. 1 to be correct, but too easy; and No. 2 defective, as it admits of a second solution, beginning with 1. Q to Q B 2nd.
JAMES S. of South Shields.—Your problem is pleasing and apparently sound, but it is not sufficiently difficult for publication.
COLONEL and Miss Jane d'AMEYDE.—Your solution of Problem No. 1875, which reached us too late for insertion in the list of solvers, is the true one.
G. P., Alexandria.—1 We shall have pleasure in examining your promised problems.
2 The game is not quite up to our standard.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1876 have been received since the publication of our former list from D. C. L.—Rev. H. C. Isle of Man—Magnus—G. E.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—L. S. D.—Ferdinand and Miranda—Bossy—E. T. F.—W. F. M.—Senior—S. H. W.—Wid—Arthur—L. N. d'Ameyde and Miss Jane d'Ameyde.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1877 has been received from J. Sowden—L. L.—M. D.—Emile Frau—J. G. Nelson—J. Bale of Otley—Joseph Janion—M. P.—Felix—Tryagain—B. A.—Conrad—Rae Fosny—T. V.—T. W. of Canterbury—D. D.—W. V. G. D.—Victor Gorgias—Inagh—Kingston Mark—Café V.—S. H. Thomas—E. S.—Wee Me—L. N. d'Ameyde and Miss Jane d'Ameyde—Fergus—Seclor.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1878.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to B 5th Kt to B sq*
2. B to Kt 6th Any move.
*1. Kt to Kt sq, or Kt to B 4th (If Black play 1. Kt to K 4th or Kt to B 3rd, the reply is 2. K or P takes Kt.)
2. B takes Kt, &c.
The other variations are sufficiently obvious.

PROBLEM NO. 1879.

By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A few days since Mr. BIRD performed the feat of playing twenty games simultaneously against various members of the City Chess Club. His opponents were not very powerful, which is to be regretted for his sake; but he managed, nevertheless, to afford some good sport, finishing off his first game, a little Muzio gambit, which follows, in brilliant style. The result of the contest was that Mr. B. won fifteen games, lost two, while the remainder were left unfinished for want of time. (Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Bird). BLACK (Mr. Maas).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th P to K Kt 5th
5. Castles P takes Kt
6. Q takes P Q to K B 3rd
7. P to Q Kt 3rd
An ingenious continuation, invented by the famous competitor of La Bourdonnais, McDonnell.
WHITE (Mr. Bird). BLACK (Mr. Maas).
7. B to K Kt 2nd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
9. B to Q Kt 2nd Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
10. K to R sq Castles
11. Q takes P Q to K Kt 3rd
12. R to K B 3rd B to K R 3rd
13. Q takes Q B P Q to Q B 3rd
14. Kt to Q 5th and Black resigned.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

The following Game was lately played at the Camden Chess Club, Messrs. JACKSON and PIERCE consulting against Messrs. TOMLINSON and SEYMOUR.
(K's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Messrs. J. & P.) BLACK (Messrs. T. & S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th
3. P takes Q P to K 5th
4. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th
6. K Kt to K 2nd Castles
7. P to Q 4th P takes P in passing
8. Q takes P R to K sq
9. P to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
The utility of this move is not apparent. Black should rather have brought their Q's pieces into action.
10. B to Q 2nd P to Q R 3rd
11. P to Q R 4th P to Q B 3rd
12. Castles on Q's P to Q Kt 4th side
13. B to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 5th
Q to Q Kt 3rd strikes us as a better line of play.
14. Kt to Q R 2nd Kt takes P
15. Q B takes P B to K 6th (ch)
16. K to Kt sq Q to Q Kt 3rd
17. B takes Kt P takes B
18. P to Q R 5th Q to Q B 2nd
19. B to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
20. Q takes Q P Kt to K 3rd
21. Q to K B 3rd Kt takes R P
WHITE (Messrs. J. & P.) BLACK (Messrs. T. & S.)
22. P to K B 5th B takes Kt (ch)
23. K takes B B to K Kt 4th
24. P to K R 4th
White play this portion of the game with much ability.
25. B takes B P takes B
26. Q to K Kt 3rd Q takes Q (ch)
27. Kt takes Q Q R to Q B sq
28. Kt to K R 5th R to K 7th
29. P to K Kt 4th
A very good move.
30. R to Q 8th (ch) K to R 2nd
31. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt 2nd
32. Kt to R 5th (ch) K to R 2nd
33. R to Q Kt sq Kt to Q B 5th
34. R to Q Kt 5th P to Q R 4th
They might have prolonged the game for a short time by playing R to K 6th. The move in the text was tantamount to throwing up the fight.
35. Kt to B 6th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
36. P to Kt 5th Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A tournament began more than a year ago at the City of London Chess Club, which comprised among the combatants some of the strongest second-class players of that club, has just been concluded. The first prize was won by Mr. Fenton, the second by Dr. Ballard, and the third by Mr. Vyse. Upon a future occasion of the same kind the officials of the club will do well to adopt some rule for the purpose of hastening proceedings a little, seeing that the interest in contests of this description is apt to evaporate after the first few months.

MATCH BETWEEN THE BIRMINGHAM AND CHELTENHAM CHESS CLUBS.—Ten selected members of each of these clubs met by appointment at the Midland Hotel, Birmingham, a few days since, and played a match, which excited much interest. The result was as follows:—

Won.	Drawn.	Won.
0 Rev. C. E. Ranken ..	1 Mr. J. Halford ..	0
2 Mr. Wm. Coates ..	0 The Rev. T. C. Yarranton ..	0
1 Mr. B. W. Fisher ..	2 Mr. C. Benbow ..	0
1 Mr. F. J. Young ..	0 Mr. J. F. Ryder ..	1
0 Dr. Philson ..	0 Mr. T. Avery ..	1
2 Mr. H. H. Young ..	0 Dr. Freeman ..	1
2 Rev. C. M. Moore ..	1 Mr. H. A. Fry ..	0
2 Mr. J. Bridges Lee ..	0 Mr. H. E. Syndercombe ..	0
0 Mr. R. Prowde-Smith ..	1 Mr. J. Price ..	0
2 Rev. J. H. C. Baxter ..	0 Mr. S. G. Kempson ..	0
12	5	3

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

At length we have an acknowledgment of the unsatisfactory condition of our ironclad fleet from no less an authority than the First Lord of the Admiralty; and, although he has been accused of being an alarmist for the purpose of discrediting his political predecessors, his objections continue unanswered. Certainly, an expenditure of ten millions a year is adequate for the production and maintenance of a first-class fleet; and everyone must concur in the justice of Mr. Brassey's remarks that, with our great mercantile marine from which to recruit our men, and with unapproached ship-building power, we have a potentiality of naval strength which no other country, and probably no coalition of States, could hope to equal. But this very circumstance renders the palpable deficiencies of our ironclad fleet all the more inexcusable, and the dissatisfaction of John Bull that with so large an expenditure and with such unrivalled advantages he has not a single good ship to his back all the more just. We all know that the purpose of armour upon ships is to keep out shot, and its efficiency or otherwise depends upon its thickness or resisting power relatively with the penetrating power of the best guns to which it can be opposed. Armour so thin that it can be riddled with shot is worse than no armour at all, simply because you are not only equally exposed to the original shot, but also to the shower of splinters it carries before it. Now, the fact is incontrovertible that there is not a single vessel in our ironclad fleet which can resist penetration by shot from the best existing gun; while in by far the greater number of cases the armour is so thin that it may be pierced by shells and shot from guns of a very moderate size. It is true that other nations are in much the same predicament as ourselves. But it is also true that any nation now producing even one ironclad vessel of a really efficient character would be able to paralyse our whole naval power, as the hostile vessel, being herself impenetrable, having a superior speed, and carrying guns which would pierce our thickest armourclad, could not herself be captured, and might sink our vessels in detail. This is a danger which we should now foresee and provide against—not by increasing our naval expenditure, but by diverting it into a more useful channel. The armourclads we now produce should not be such as will be obsolete even before they are launched, but should be vessels which will have a margin of safety for at least a few years of active service. If Mr. Ward Hunt wishes to signalise his naval administration by superior efficiency without greater cost, this is the grand object to which he must devote his energies. Heretofore we have had many weak vessels. Instead of this costly feebleness we now want economical strength.

A new process has been patented for obtaining dyes from sawdust. The sawdust is heated with caustic soda, and flowers of sulphur. A sulphide of sodium is thus produced, which, reacting on the organic matter, dehydrogenates it with the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen. The resulting material is a dye stuff, said to have a strong affinity for organic fibres; and, by varying the proportion of the materials, different tints are produced.

A 30-ton steam-hammer has been started in Woolwich Arsenal during the past month; but the real weight of the hammer, including the piston and connections, is about 40 tons. The stroke is 15 ft. 3 in., but as the piston is pressed down by the steam, the blow of the hammer is as forcible as if the weight fell 80 ft. by gravity alone. The height of the hammer is 45 ft.; weight of metal above ground, 500 tons; weight of metal below ground in foundations, 665 tons; cost, about £50,000. The force with which a hammer is capable of striking varies with the amount of compression which the material forged suffers at each stroke, being greatest where the compression is least. We do not think that steam-hammers are such efficient forging instruments as hydraulic squeezers, as the shock is too sudden to give time for the thorough expulsion of the scoriae. The hammers, too, involving as they do such heavy foundations, are more expensive. This hammer has been erected mainly for welding the coils of the new 80-ton guns. But with the now ascertained success of the Whitworth process for casting wrought-iron guns under pressure, the erection of such a costly plant as this hammer, with its cranes, furnaces, &c., appears to be of doubtful wisdom, even if the efficacy of hydraulic squeezing or forging presses had still been unascertained.

The Vesuvius, the first torpedo-ship of the British Navy, was launched at Pembroke at the end of last month. Her chief dimensions are as follow:—Length, 90 ft.; breadth, 22 ft.; depth of hold, 11 ft. 4½ in.; displacement, 241 tons; power, 360 indicated. The deck will be only 3 ft. above water. The torpedo is to be projected from a pneumatic tube 2 ft. 4 in. diameter, situated below water. The torpedo will be propelled at a speed of eight miles an hour by a screw driven by small engines worked by compressed air, and the intention is to attack armour-clad vessels below the armour. The project is judicious, and, so far, has been well carried out, though probably it is not yet in its ultimate form. Future ironclads must take precaution against this mode of attack.

During the past month a very valuable paper, by Dr. Wright, was read before the chemical section of the Society of Arts, "On Pyrites as a Source of Sulphur, Iron, and Copper." Dr. Frankland, who was in the chair, indorsed a remark of Liebig to the effect that the measure of a nation's civilisation and prosperity might be taken in the terms of the sulphuric acid it manufactured. He added that iron pyrites was the key to sulphuric acid, so that ultimately the daily consumption of pyrites may be taken as an index of the national prosperity. The principal ingredients of pyrites are iron and sulphur. Yellow iron pyrites consists of about 47 iron and 53 sulphur. Marcasite, or white iron pyrites, has the same composition, and magnetic iron pyrites, or pyrrhotin, consists of about 60 iron and 40 sulphur. Some of the pyrites, however, also contain copper; and latterly a most important industry has grown up in the utilisation of the cupreous pyrites of Tharsis and Huelva, in Spain, and of Wicklow, in Ireland. The pyrites is first burnt in a kiln to expel the sulphur, which is utilised in the production of vitriol or otherwise. As much salt is then added as represents four times the copper present, and the whole is passed through crushing-machines and is thoroughly mixed. The mixture is next subjected to a dull red heat for six hours in a suitable furnace, when most of the copper will have been converted into compounds soluble in water, while the remainder will be soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. The material is then placed in tanks of tarred wood or stone, and lixiviated with hot water, usually heated by the injection of steam. The insoluble portion is again lixiviated with dilute acid, and the aqueous and acid solutions are treated separately. Scrap iron is then placed in tanks into which the heated solutions are allowed to run, and the copper is deposited in the shape of a copper mud, which is melted and refined in the usual way. The insoluble iron residuum, called "Blue Billy," is utilised at ironworks, sometimes in the blast-furnace, but more commonly in making a bottom or settling for puddling furnaces. The Tharsis Company established at Glasgow to carry out this process at different seaports has been very successful, and has paid large dividends.

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For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as a cherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world at 2s. 6d. per bottle. "Floriline" Powder, put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Would you preserve your pearly teeth
In all their beauty now
And keep them perfect as they are,
And White as Alpine snow?
If so, use "Gallup's Dentifrice,"
It is the Toilet's Queen;
And ladies all with one accord
Use "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

What gives to beauty its great charm,
And its main feature, too?
Why, pearly teeth of perfect shape,
And snowy in their hue,
And what preserves them in that state,
And keeps them pure and clean?
Why, "Gallup's famous Dentifrice,"
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Discolouration it arrests,
And animalcules too;
It makes the teeth a snowy white,
The gums a rosy hue;
The breath it makes both fresh and sweet,
The mouth so nice and clean;
And hence the wondrous great success
OF "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 28, 1871:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised, that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its property of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

The Fragrant Floriline is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford-street

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Its constant use prevents the Teeth
From turning to decay;
All animalcules, too, it drives
Persistently away.
It cleanses every tainted place,
However long it's been,
And purifies the human mouth,
Does "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

This pure and matchless Dentifrice
Surpasses all the rest;
It is acknowledged on all hands
As infinitely best;
Cull'd from the choicest, sweetest Flowers,
In distant lands now 'neath,
They give a most delicious charm
To "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

One trial of this liquid gem
Will prove its wondrous powers;
The mouth will feel as fresh and sweet
As Spring's delightful showers.
It beautifies your teeth at once,
Discoloured though they've been;
For nothing answers half so well
As "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

"Floriline"—The most eminent Chemists of the day admit that Floriline will produce a more perfect and fragrant breath where nothing else will. While mineral tooth preparations injure the enamel of the teeth, this wonderful vegetable liquid preserves and beautifies them. Symptoms of decay and all discolourations of every sort, disappear like magic; and by its delightful use the mouth becomes as fragrant and sweet as a fount of youth; so that, in fact, when it has once been used, either by the young or the old, they will never discontinue it, but, as the "Christian World" truly says, "Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Another great authority says:—"The Floriline is a vegetable dentifrice of the purest quality; it is perfectly harmless in its use—benefiting, but not injuring. It imparts to the teeth a pearly and most beautiful whiteness, gives a delightful fragrance and sweetness to the breath, and no discovery having the same purpose in view has hitherto approached it in interest or success."

From the "Young Ladies' Journal":—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a 'dentifrice' to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline."

Put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Preservation of nature's charms,
It never fails to please;
It makes the mouth as fresh and sweet
As summer's balmy breeze;
It makes the teeth as white as pearls,
In all their beauty seen;
And thus it is that all apply
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

The breath it makes as sweet as flowers
Just washed in morning's dew;
The gums it cleanses pure and clean,
Their tint it does renew,
It makes the mouth a fount of sweets,
Well worthy of each theme;
And all admire the magic powers
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

Secretions of a baneful kind,
And animalcules too,
All fly before its potent power—
It cleanses through and through.
This dentifrice of pearls worth
In every household seen,
And why? Because it places all
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. Eckell, the celebrated dentist, 14, York-place, Portman-square, London, writes as follows:—"April 13, 1871—I have tried your Floriline, and find it not only a great assistance in my practice in cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, but it gives entire satisfaction. I recommend it to all my patients, and I believe hundreds of them would never visit a dentist would be much benefited by the use of your Floriline."

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